

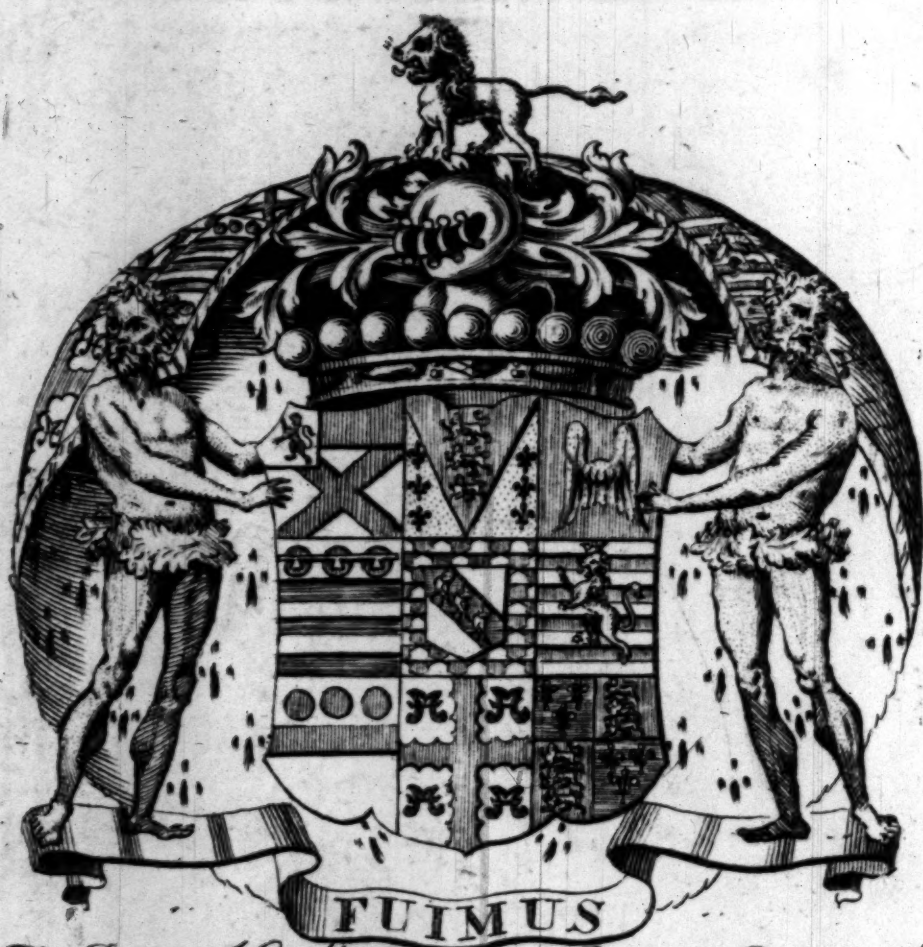
The excellent and pleasant
worke of Iulius Soli-
nus Polyhistor.
(. . .)

Contayning the noble actions of hu-
maine creatures, the secretes & prouidence
of nature, the description of Countries, the
maners of the people: with many meruailous things
and strange antiquities, seruing for the benefitt
and recreation of all sorts of
persons.

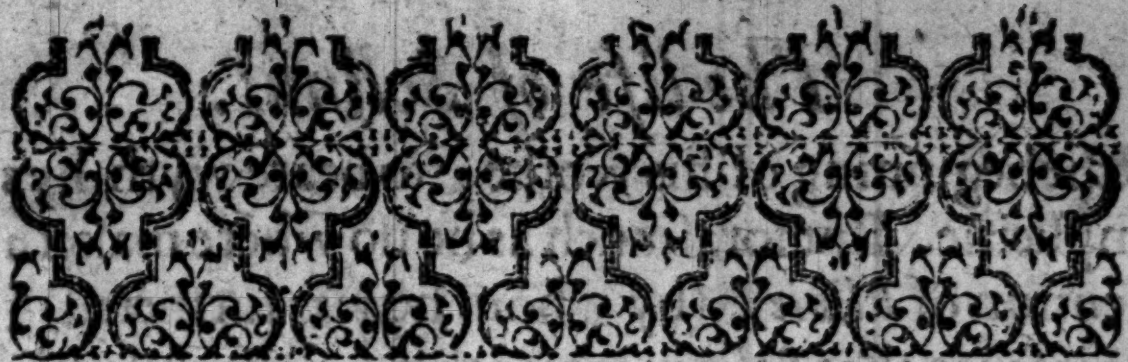
*Translated out of Latin into English, by
Arthur Golding. Gent.*



At London
Printed by I. Charlewoode for Tho-
mas Hacket. 1587.



*The Right Hon^{ble} Charles Viscount Bruce of
Amphill (Son & Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl
of Ailesbury) & Baron Bruce of Whorleton*



THE LIFE OF SOLI-
NVS, VVRITTEN BY IOHN
CAMERTES.



Here is no certain-
tie left in writing by them
that are skilfull, in what
time *Iulius Solinus* flourish-
ed. which thing I belecue
to haue happened because
the monuments of such as
writ after him perished al-
most vniuersally, at such time as the barbarous na-
tions made hauock of all things. I maruel that the
cōpiler of the Supplement of Chronicles (in all o-
ther respectes a base wryter,) hath reported that
this *Solinus* flourished in the time of *Augustus Caesar*
to whom he surmiseth him to haue dedicated hys
Polyhistor. For it is euident that in this woorke,
Solinus maketh mentiō of the Emperor *Vespasians*
dooings. Furthermore, hee speaketh of *Suetonius*
Paulinus, whō *Plinie* saw as he witnesseth himself.
Besides this, *Solinus* hath drawn almost all his mat-
ter out of *Plinies* fountaines, and yet neuerthelesse
in wryting these things, hee desireth hys freende

A.ii.

in

and no
place beside
are skilfull

The life of Solinus.

in the beginning of his worke, to beare wyth hys simplicitie. But forasmuch as he no where maketh mention of *Plinie*, (by whom he was furthered) I coniecture that *Solinus* wrate this work while *Plinie* was yet aliue. And therevppon (by likelihoode) it comes to passe, that hee made no mention of hys author at that time liuing. By like reason it might fall out, that *Plinie* no where maketh mention of *Dioscorides* a famous wrighter of the same time that he was, when notwithstanding it is apparant, that *Plinie* borrowed many thinges out of him into his work. The same fault also might bee imputed to *Dioscorides* (for it might bee founde in *Ammon* which of them purloyned from other) if hee suppressing the name of *Plinie*, haue filched so manie thinges out of him. They that haue written moste precisely of the liues and manners of *Xenophon* and *Plato*, and sundry other things of the, report that in al the nũbers of Volumes which eche of the wrate, neyther *Plato* made once mention of the name of *Xenophon*, nor *Xenophon* of the name of *Plato*.

*Beleeue me such is Ennies kind, that Readers very seeld.
To wryters in their present times deserued thanks do yeeld.
For Enny feedeth on the quick: but when that men be dead,
The sting of Ennie stints, and hath no poison more to shead.*

VVhich saying of *Naso* is very true. VVhat may be sayd of *Macrobius*, who diuers times taketh whole leaues out of *Gellius*? Or of *Placidus*, who boroweth of *Seruius*? or of *Acron*, who stealeth

The life of Solinus.

leth from *Porphyrus*? What shall wee say of sixe hundred others, who in long treatises, suppressing the names of them from whom they borrowed them, haue word for word attributed all things to themselves? No mādoubteth but that *Aulus Gellius* the very Diamond of the Latin tongue, profited greatly by reading *Linus*, and yet he wil not in any wise that *Linus* the prince of Latin Historiographers, should be partaker of his Nights. Yet am I not of the opinion of some mē, which thinke that *Solinus* made no mention of *Plinius*, in hope that *Plinius* works should vtterly haue perished, & so his collections onely haue remained, and in processe of time no mā shold haue bin able to discover his filchings, as *Florus* & *Iustine* are thought to haue trauelled to the like end & purpose. would God there were none other cause then this of the losse of so many good Authors. Then to passe o-uer the Greekes by the way, the monuments of *Cato*, *Varro*, *Nigidius*, *Salust*, *Higinus*, *Celsus*, *Ennius*, *Furius*, *Varrius*, *Actius*, *Nenius*, and *Pacuvius*, all noble Authors, (which now are perished, to the great hinderaunce of Students) shoulde haue remained vnto this day. But howsoeuer the case stā-deth, *Solinus* courteously confesseth, that whatsoe-uer he hath comprehended in hys Polyhistor, proceedeth out of most allowable Authors, & he cha-lengereth nothing for his owne, in as much as (sayth he) the diligence of men in olde time hath beene such, that nothing hath continued vntouched to

The life of Solinus.

our dayes. And againe he sayth plainly, that hee leaueth the auouching of the trueth of thinges, to such Authors as hee hath followed in this worke. Neither is it to be vpbraided to *Solinus* as a shame, that hee hath euery where followed *Plinie*, more then *Virgill* is to be found fault with for translating into his worke the verses of the auncient Poets, & specially of *Homer*. For it is no small commendation to counterfet singulerly a singuler Author.

That *Solinus* was a Romaine, it is to be coniectured both by his phrase of wryting, and also for that commonly when occasion serueth to speake of the Romaines, hee is wont in most places to call them our men, or my countrymen. Not onely the latter wryters, (as *Sipontinus*, *Perottus*, *Domitius*, *Calderinus*, *Angelus Politianus*, *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Ianus Parrhasius*, and diuers others such like, whom not without cause a man might account among the auncient wryters.) But *Seruius* also in his seconde booke vpon *Virgills* Husbandry, and *Priscian*, two of the fixe notable Gramarians, haue cited the authoritie of *Solinus* by name. Also the interpreter of *Dennis*, (whither it were *Priscian* or *Rhemninus*) hath oftentimes put whole sentences of *Solinus* in his verses. If I be not deceiued, all that which *Macrobius* reciteth of the diuision of the yeere, and of the odde dayes, are *Solinus*. Moreouer, the Doctors of the Church, *Ierom*, *Ambrose*, and *Austen*, and other Doctors also, haue many times borrowed sentences worde for worde out of *Solinus*.

There

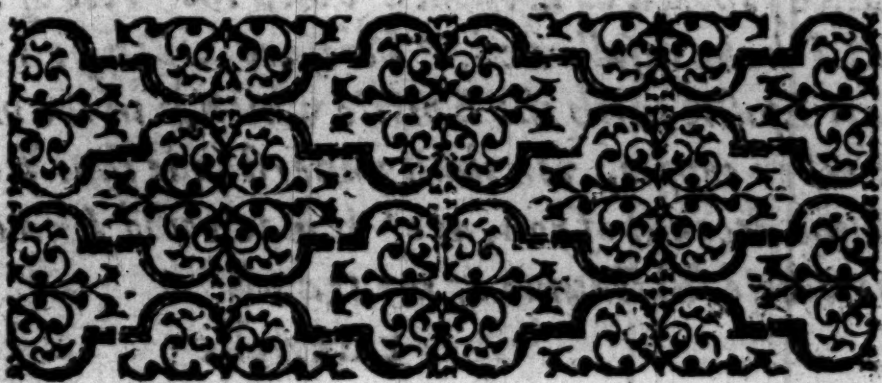
The life of Solinus.

There are some that terme *Solinus* by the name of *Plinies* Ape, in like manner as *Iulius Capitolinus Plinius Cacilius*, and *Sidonius Apollinaris* reporte, that *Titian* was called the Ape of the Orators, and *Arulen* the Ape of the Stoicks. But these men consider not, that such are wont to be called Apes, as eyther repeate things writtē by others altogether in the same order without alteration, or els such as counterfet, not the Authors but theyr shadowes. But *Solinus* hath so followed *Plinies* phrase, that (vnder correction bee it spoken) there may scarce any other be found, that hath approched neerer to the maiestie of *Plinies* stile. He intitled his Booke (as is found in certaine old Coppies) to his freend *Autius*, to who also he deliuered it to be corrected. Some hold opinion, that he left other monumēts also of hys wyt, which eyther by force of time are perished, or els perchaunce lie hyd in some blinde corner among Mothes.

Finis.

A.4.

C. Iulius



**C. Iulius Solinus sendeth hartie
commendations to his freende**

Autius.

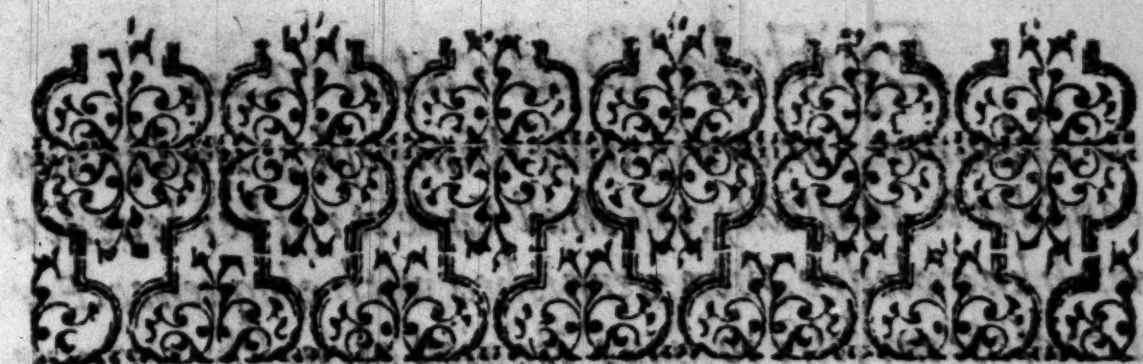


*Orasmuch as certain persons
rather of too much eagernesse
then of good vull, haue hasted
to snatch vp this little peece of
vvorke that I was in hande
withall, and haue pulished it,
beeing yet unpulished, before
the matter that I had begunne,
could be fullie finished: & now*

*also do blaze abroad in corrupted copies, the things that are
disallowed, as though they had beene well allowed: slightlie
ouerpassing such things as by further aduise haue beene ad-
ded for the increase of knowledge: Least peradventure such
a rude and vnperfect hockpotch should be brought vnto your
bandes as a booke by mee well overlooked: I haue sent you
this worke in such sort, as you may knowe it to bee by myne
owne aduise set in order. First, for that the processe of the
whole discourse was to be referred to your discretion, and
secondlie to the intent that the ifauorednesse of that rustie
publication might by the true edition bee abolished. The ty-
tle of this vvorke therfore shall be Polyhistor. For it is my
mind that the title which I had purposed vppon at the be-
ginning, (that is to say, A collection of things woorthy
remembrance) should be abolished vwith the rest of those
things that I haue disallowed. Wherefore when you shall
compare this Epistle with the Epistle which is in the begin-
ning of the other coppie, you shall understande that I haue
made the same account of you, as of him to vvhō I haue deo-
dicated the whole substance of my travell.*

Farewell.

The



30 THE EPIS-
TLE DEDICATORIE
of the Author written to the
same Autius.



As much as I
understande, that both in
fauourable perusing the
doings of other men, and
also in knowledge of the li-
berall Sciences, you excell
all others, wherof I my self
also haue had so good expe-
rience, so as I cannot seeme to haue presumed vnadui-
sedly vpon your courtesie, any further then becom-
meth me: I thought to dedicate the web of thys my
little worke specially vnto you, as at whose hande I
hoped eyther for your learnings sake to bee the soo-
ner allowed, or for your courtesies sake to bee the easier
borne withall. The booke is framed to a breefenesse,
and (as farre as reason woulde suffer) so moderatlye
abridged, that there is not in it, eyther too lauash a-

B.

aboun-

Epistola Dedicatoria.

boundaunce, or to nigaraly skantnesse. And if you consider it aduisedly, you shall finde it rather leuened with knowledge, then vernished with eloquence. For I confesse my selfe to haue studied earnestly certaine choyse Bookes, to the intent to digresse further of fro thinges knowne, and to make longer tariance in things more strange. Recitall of places occupyeth the most part of this worke, as whereunto the whole matter is somewhat inclined of it selfe. And heereof I minded in such wyse to entreate, as I might set out the platts of the famous Lands, & the notable Bayes of the Sea, euery one in theyr order, keeping the accustomed distinction of the world.

Also I haue interlaced many thinges some what differing (but not disagreeing) from the matter, to the intent that (if nothing els, yet at least wyse) the varietie it selfe myght ease the wearines of the Readers. Heerewythall I haue expressed the natures of men and other lyuing thinges. And not a few thinges are added concerning straunge Trees and Stones: concerning the shapes of farborne people: and concerning the diuersities of customes of unknown nations. Moreouer, there are diuers thinges worthy to be intreated of, which to passe ouer, I thought had beene a poynt of negligence, inasmuch as they be auouched by the authority of most allowed wryters, which thing in especially I would your wysedome shoulde understand. For what can wee challenge properly for our owne, sith the dilygence of menne in olde tyme hath beene such, that nothyng hath remayned vntouched

unto

Epistola Dedicatoria.

unto our dayes. VVherefore I beseech you waygh not the credite of this woorke that I put foorth, in the ballance of thys present tyme. For I ensuing the print of the olde stampe, thought good rather to take my choyse of all the olde opinions, then to alter them. Therefore if any of these thynges shall sound otherwyse to your vnderstanding, then I wysh they shold: I pray you beare wyth my unskylfulnes, and let those Authors which I haue followed stande to the auouching of the trueth. And euen as they that drawe the Images of men, setting all the rest aside, doo first and formost proportion out the head, & meddle not with portraying out the other limbes before they haue taken theyr begynning (as yee woulde say) at the very topcastle of shape and proportion: So wyll I also take my begynning at the heade of the world, (that is to weete) the Cittie of Rome. And although the best learned Authors haue left nothyng that may bee spoken a newe to the prayse thereof, and that therefore it be almost a superfluous matter to trace the pathe, that hath beene troden ouer in so many Chronicles. yet neuertheles, because it shal not be altogether ouerslipped, I wyll set forth the Originall thereof wyth as much faythfulnesse as may be.

Farewell.

B.ii.

The

Howe 127

The

B.ii.

The fyrst Chapter of Caius Iulius Solinus Polyhi- stor, entreateth of the first foundation of the Cittie Rome.



Here are some which Opinions con-
would haue it seeme, that cerning the
the name of Rome was name of Rome.
giuen first of all by *Euander*: who finding there a
Towne built before by the
young men of *Latium* which
they called *Valentia*, kept *Valentia*.
the signification of the first
name, & called it in *Greeke*

Rhome, which is the same that *Valentia* is in *Latine*.
And forasmuch as the *Arcadians* planted themselues
there vppon the highest toppe of an Hill, it came to
passe that euer after the *Latines* termed the strongest
places of *Citties* by the name of *Arces*. *Heraclides* is
of opinion, that after the taking of *Troy*, certaine *A-*
chiues came by the *Riuier Tyber*, and arrived in the
place where *Rome* is now: and that afterwarde by
perswasion of one *Rome* a noble Lady (who was pry-
soner among them and at y^e time in theyr companie)
they did set fire on their Shippes, settled themselues to
abide, reared the wals, and called the Towne *Rome*,
after the name of the Ladie. *Agathocles* wryteth,
that it was not this *Rome* the prisoner as is aforesaid,
but the daughter of *Ascanius* and graundchild to *Ae-*
neas, that was the cause of this foresaid name of thys
Cittie. There is also registred a peculiar name of
Rome: but it is not lawfull to be published, forasmuch
as it is enacted among other secretes of our Ceremo-

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

nics, that it should not be blazed abroad, to the intent that the reuerence given to the inacted secretie, might abolish the knowledge thereof. And *Valerius Soranus* (because he durst be so bold as to disclose it contrary to the Law) was put to death in recompence of his ouerliberall talke. Among our auncientest Religions, we worship the Chappell of *Angerona*, to whom wee doo sacrifice befoze the * twelfth day of the Calends of *Januarie*, which Goddesse (as the Governour of silence) hath her Image there with mouth closed, and lippes sealed fast together. As concerning the times of the building of the Citty, it hath rayled doubtfull questions, inasmuch as certayne things were builded there long befoze the time of *Romulus*. For *Hercules* (according to the volue that hee had made for the punishing of *Cacus*, and the recouerie of his Dren,) dedicated an Altar to his Father *Iupiter*, whom he surnamed *Indiger*. This *Cacus* inhabited a place named *Salines* whereas is now the Gate called *Trigemina*. Who (as *Caelius* reporteth) being sent to ward by *Tarchon* the Tyrrhenian (to whom he came of Ambassade from King *Marsias*, accompanied with *Megales* the Phrygian) brake out of prison, and returning from whence he came, rayled a greater puissance, and subdued all the Country about the Riuer *Vulturnus* & *Campane*. Wherewith being not content, as he attempted the conquest of those thinges that were come in possession of the *Arcadians*, he was vanquished by *Hercules*, who by chaunce was there at the same time. And the *Sabines* receyuing *Megales* again, were taught by him the art of *Wydspeeling*. *Hercules* also hauing learned of *Nicostrate* the mother of *Euander* (who for her skill in prophesying, was also called *Carmenis*) that he should become immortall, erected an Altar to his owne maiestie, which among our *Wysshops* is had in very

* That is about the 19. day of December.

The time of the buildinge of Rome.

Hercules.
Cacus.

Tarchon.

Marsias.

Megales a Phrygian the firste founder of the arte of Bird-spelling among the *Sabines*. *Nicostrate* counted one of the nine *Sybilles*.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

very great reuerence. Moreover he made the conspect,
within the which he taught the Potits, howe they
shoulde solemnize his rites and ceremonies in offer-
ring Dren. *Hercules Chappell* is in the Dre-market,
wherein are remayning the monuments of hys ban-
quet and maiestie, euen vnto this day. For such a gyft
is giuen it from Heauen, that neither dogs nor flies
can enter into the place. For at such time as hee was
offering the inwards of his sacrifice, it is sayd that he
cursed the God *Myagrus*, and left his Clubbe in the
Dorche, at the smell whereof dogges ran away, and
so it continueth to this howse. The Church also which
is called the Treasory of *Saturne*, was builded by hys
companions in the honoz of *Saturne*, whō they had lear-
ned to haue bene an inhabiter of that Country. Fur-
thermore they named the Hill where now is y^e Capi-
toll, *Saturnes Hyll*. Of the Castle also which they
builded, they named the Gate *Saturnes Gate*, which
afterward was called *Pandangate*. At the foote of the
Hill *Capitoline*, was the dwelling of *Carmentis*, and
there is nowe the Chappell of *Carmentis*, wherof the
Gate of *Carmentis* taketh his name. As for y^e Pallace
it is not to be doubted but that the *Arcadians* were
founders thereof, who also befoze that time builded
the Towne *Palanteum*, which the *Aborigens* inhabi-
ted a whyle, but afterward (for the noysomnesse of
the fenne and marrys which the *Tyber* running by it
had made) left it vp and remoued to *Rhaetec*. There
are that thinke thys Hill tooke hys name of the blea-
ting of sheepe by chaunging of Letters, or of *Pale* the
Coddesse of sheepeheardes, or (as *Silenus* proueth) of
Pallas the daughter of *Hyperboreus*, whom *Hercules* de-
flowzed on that Hyll. But howsoeuer these thyngs
agree: it is manifest that the gloze of the Romaine
name did chiefly spring out of that * luckye foreto-
ken: specially seeing that the account of the yeres

*Hercules Chap-
pell, and the in-
stitution of hys
Ceremonies.*

*Myagrus the
God of Flyes.*

*The Treasorie
of Saturne.*

*The dwelling of
Nicostrate.*

*Wherof the Ro-
mane Pallace
tooke that name.*

* That is to say
of Romulus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The time of the building of Rome by Romulus, the 19. of Aprill.

The first Tryumph.

* The seconde day of Iuly.

Tatius king of the Sabines.

Numa Pompilius the second K. of the Romaines.

bringeth good reason to ground the trueth vppon. For (as *Varro* a most exquisite Autho^r affirmeth) *Romulus* the sonne of *Mars* and *Rhea Silvia*, or (as diuers o^rther suppose) of *Mars* and *Ilia*, builded Rome. And at the first Rome was called square, because it was plat^d out by line and leuell. It beginneth at the Groue that is in the floze of *Apollo*, and endeth at the vpper brow of *Cacus* staires, where as was y^e cotage of *Faustulus*. And there dwelled *Romulus* that luckely layd the foundation of the walles in the 18. yere of his age, the * eleuenth Calends of May betwene two & thre of the clock, as *Lucius Tarutius* the famous Mathematick hath left in wytyng. *Jupiter* being at that time in *Pisces*. *Saturne*, *Venus*, *Mars*, & *Mercurie* in *Scorpio*: the Sonne in *Taurus*: and the Moone in *Lybra*. And it was euer after kept for a custome, that no sacrifice should be slayne by men on they^r birth dayes, to the intent that that day should be pure from bloodshed. The signification whereof (men holde opinion) was taken of the deliuerance of *Ilia*. The said *Romulus* raigned thirty and seauen yeres. He ledde the first tryumph that euer was. And first hee tryumphed ouer the *Ceninenses*, and spoyled *Acron* they^r King, whose Armour he first dedicated to *Iupiter Feretrius*, and hung it vp in hys Temple, terming it by y^e name of a rich spoyle. Secondly hee tryumphed ouer the *Antenates*: and lastly ouer the *Vientes*. Finally at y^e Ien of *Caprea* he vanished away, the * Iones of Iuly.

Now will I shew in what places the other Kinges dwelt. *Tatius* dwelt in the Towze where as now is the Temple of *Iuno Moneta*: who in the fift yere after his comming into the Cittie, being murdered by the *Laurents*, departed out of this lyfe, the 27. Olimpiad. *Numa* dwelt first on *Quirins Hill*, and afterward by *Vestas Church*, in the Court, which yet still beareth

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

beareth the same name. Hee raigned 43. yeres, and is buried vnder Ianiculum, *Tullus Hostilius* dwelt in Velia, where after ward was made the Temple of Household Gods. He raigned two and thirty yeres, and died in the thirty five Olympiade. *Ancus Martius* dwelt in the vpper ende of the holy stræte, wher now is the Temple of the Gods called *Lares*. Hee raigned thirty and foure yeres, and dyed the 41. Olympiade. *Tarquine* the elder, dwelt at the Gate Mugonia, aboue the New stræte, and raigned seauen and thirty yeres. *Seruius Tullius* dwelt in the Crquilies about Olbyes Hyll, and raigned forty and two yeres. *Tarquine* the proude dwelt in the Crquilies also, vpon Mount Pul-
lus, by the Bæchie Lake, and raigned twentie & five yeres. *Cincius* thinketh that Rome was builded in the twelfth Olympiad. *Fabius pictor* thinketh it was builded in the eyght. *Nepos* and *Lactatius* approving the opinions of *Eratothenes* and *Apollodorus* suppose it was builded in the second yere of the seventh Olympiad. *Pomponius Atticus*, and *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, hold opinion, that it was builded y third yere of the first Olympiad. Therefore by conferring our times with the Grækes, wee finde that Rome was builded in the beginning of the seauenth Olympiad, the foure hundred and thre and thirty yere after the taking of Troy. For the gaming of Olympus (which *Hercules* made in y honoz of *Pelops* hys great Grandfather by the mothers side,) beeing left of, was by *Iphiclus* (one of hys posteritie) renewed after the destruction of Troy, the foure hundred and eyght yere. Wherebpon it cometh to passe, that the first Olympiad is reckoned from *Iphiclus*. So letting passe six Olympiads betwene *Iphiclus* & the building of Rome, of which enery Olympiad contayneth foure yeres, seeing that Rome was builded in the beginning of the

Tullus Hostilius

Ancus Martius

Tarquine the Elder.

Seruius Tullius.

Tarquine the proude.

Opynions of the time of the building of Rome.

An Olimpiad and what it containeth.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

seauenth Olimpiad, it must néedes fall out that there were iust foure hundred thirty and threé yéeres betwéene the destruction of Troy, and the foundation of Rome. To the pzoofe of this argument maketh, that when *Caius Pompeius Gallus*, and *Quintus Veranius* were Consuls, it was the eyght hundred and first yere from the building of the Cittie: which time of theyr Consulshipp was registred in the common Records, to be the two hundredeth and seuenth Olimpiad. Nowe multiplie two hundred and sixe Olimpiads by foure, and they shall amount to eyght hundred and twentye foure yéeres, to the which must bee added y first yere of the seauenth Olimpiad, to make vp full twenty and five aboue eyght hundred. Out of the which summe, abate twenty and foure yéeres for the sixe Olimpiads that were behind: and the remnant shall appeare to be eyght hundred and one yéeres. Wherefoze séeing that the beginning of the two hundred and seauen Olimpiad is accounted for the eyght hundredeth and firste yere of the building of the Cittie, it is to bee beléued that Rome was builded the first yere of the seauenth Olimpiad. The which was gouerned by Kinges two hundred and one and forty yéeres. The estate of the *Tennement* was erected the threé hundred and second yere. The first *Punick* warre was begun the foure hundred fourescore and ninth yere. The second *Punick* war, the five hundred and thirty five yere. The third *Punick* warre, the sixe hundred and foure. The warre of the *Confederats*, the sixe hundred threéscore and second yere. Unto the yere that *Hircius* and *Pansa* were Consuls, there had passed seauen hundred and tenne yéeres. In the time of whose Consulship, *Cesar Augustus* was created Consull in the eygbteenthy yere of his age. Who so behaued himselte in the entrepe of his raigne, that thzough hys circumspect-

ness

Of the sundry
gouernments
in Rome.

Cesar Augustus.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

ness, the Emperre of Rome was not onely in quiet, but also safe and free from all danger. The which time was almost alone to be found, wherein warres for the most part had longest discontinuance, and wits chiefly flourished. Undoubtedly to the intent that during this vacation time, when warres ceased, the exercises of vertue should not growe out of vse.

CAP. II.

Of the diuision of the yeere, and of the odde dayes added in the Leape-yeeres.



Bout this tyme

was the orderly course of the yeere perceiued, which from the beginning of the worlde hadde bene deeply bidden in darknesse. For before *Augustus Caesar*, men reckoned the yeere diuerslie and vncertainely. The *E-*

gyptians determined it in foure monethes. The *Arcadians* in thre. The *Acarmanians* in sixe. The *Lauinians* of *Icaly* in thirtene: and this their yeere was reported to be of thre hundred threescore and fourteene dayes. The *Romaines* at the firste, accounted ten monethes for a yeere, beginning at *March*. In so much that in the firste day thereof, they kindled fire on the Altars of *Vesta*, they shifted theyr olde Baye Garlandes for *Greene*, the Senate and people chose new Officers, the Patrons serued theyr seruants at the Table, in like sort as the Masters did at the feaste of

C.ii.

Saturne:

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Saturne: the Matrons to the intent thzough this courtesie to prouoke the to y more obedience, the Maisters as it were to rewarde them in respect of they paynes taken: specially seeing this moneth is the first, and chiefe of all the rest, which may wel be proued, in that the fift moneth from it was called *Quintilis*, & when the full number was fulfilled. December did close vp the whole circuit within the thzee hundred and foure day. For at that time thys number of dayes accomplished the yeere, so that sixe monethes were of thirty dayes a peece, and the other foure had thirty and one a peece. But forasmuch as that account befoze the comming of *Numa* differed from the course of the Moone, they supplued the yeere to the computati-on of the Moone, by putting thereto one and fiftye dayes. To the intent therfoze to make vp full twelue monethes, they tooke from eche of the sayd sixe monethes one day, and put them to these one and fiftye, and so made iust fiftye and seauen, the which were deu-ided into two monethes, whereof the one contained twentie and nine dayes, the other twenty and eyght. So the yeere began to haue thzee hundred fiftye & five dayes. Afterward, when they perceiued the yeere to be vnadvisedly determined within the foresayd dates, forasmuch as it appeared that the Sunne finished not hys ful course in the Zodiack, befoze y thzee hundred thzeescore and fift day, wyth the ouerplus welneere of a quarter of a day: they added that quarter and tenne dayes, to the intent the yeere should consist of ful thzee hundred thzeescore and five dayes, and the fourth part of a day. Whereunto they were the rather induced for obseruing the odde number, which (according to the doctrine of *Pythagoras*) ought to be preferred in all thinges.

And heerevpon it commeth to passe, that January

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

for bys odde dayes is dedicated to the Gods supernal, and February for bys even dayes as unlucky is allotted to the Gods infernall. Wherefore when as this order of account seemed allowable to the whole world, for the exacter keeping of the sayd quarter, it was of diuers Nations diuersly added, and yet it could neuer be brought to passe, to fall out even with the time. The Greeces abated out of euery yeere eleuen dayes, and the fourth part of a day : which beeing eyght tymes multiplyed, they reserued to the ninth yeere, to the intent that the number of nine beeing gathered into one grosse summe, might be deuided into 3. monethes of thirty dayes a peece. The which being restored againe the ninth yeere, made foure hundred forty and foure dayes, which they called odde or superfluous dayes. The Romaines liked well of this reckoning at the first. But after ward mistaking it in respect of the even number; they neglected it, and within short space forgot it, committing the order of the addition to the Priestes: who to pleasure the tolegatherers in theyr accounts, did after theyr owne fancy shorten or lengthen the yeere as they lysted.

Whyle thinges stood in this case, and that the manner of adding was sometime too short, and sometime too long, or els dissembled and let slip altogether: it happened oftentimes that the monethes which had beene wont to passe in Winter, fell one while in Sommertime, and another while in the fall of y^e lease. Caius Caesar therefore to the intent to set a stay in this variableness, did cutte of all this turmoyling of the tymes. And that the error foreslipped myght be reduced to some certaine staiednesse: he added twenty and one dayes and sixe houres at a time, by meanes wherof the monethes being drawn backe to theyr accustomed,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

med places, might from thenceforth keepe theyr *D*inariae and appointed seasons. That onely yere therfore had thre hundred and foure and forty daies, and all the rest after ward had thre hundred threescore and five daies, and six howres. This notwithstanding, then also was a default committed by Priests. For whereas order was taken that they shoulde euery foure yere adde one daie, which ought to haue bene done at the ende of the fourth yere, before the fift yere began, they reckoned it in the beginning of the fourth yere, and not in the ende. By meanes wherof, in thirtie and six yeres, whereas nine daies had ben sufficient, twelue daies were reckoned. The which being espied, *Augustus* reformed in this wise. He commaunded that twelue yeres shoulde passe without leape, to the intent y those thre daies aboue the nine, which were superfluously added, might by this means be recompensed. Whpon which discipline was afterward grounded the order of all times. Notwithstanding, albeit that for these and many other thinges, we may thinke our selues beholding to the raigne of *Augustus*, who was almost pærellesse in his gouernment: yet there are to be found so manie mis-fortunes in his life, that a manne can not easily discerne whither bee were more miserable or happy. First, for that in his sute to his Uncle for the Lieutenantship of the horsemen, *Lepidus* the Tribune was preferred before him, not without a certaine foyle of his first attempts. Secondly, for that he was greatlie anoyed by the authoritie of *Antony* ioynd with him in the office of the Threemen, and with the battell at Philippo. Thirdly for the hatred that hee raised against himselfe for proclaiming the Noblemen Traytors: The disheriting of *Agrippa*, (borne after the decease of his Father) whom he had adopted before to be his Sonne, and the great

The mis-fortunes of the Emperour Augustus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

great repentance he tooke thereof afterward, for the desire he had vnto him. His shipwacks in Sicill: his shamefull lurking in a Caeue there: the often mutinies of his Souldiours against him: the thought bee tooke in the sledge of Perusium: the detecting of hys * Daughters aduoutrie, and of the intent shee had to murder him: and (as shamefull a matter as y other) the infamie of his Peere, blamed for the death of her Sonnes: the grieue of his solitarinesse for the losse of his Childzen, which was not a cozze alone: The pestilence y raigned in the Cittie. The famine thzough all Italic, in the time of his warres in Illirick: the narrowe shifts that he was driuen to for want of Souldiours: the crazednes of his body which was alwaies sicklie: the spightfull discention of Nero hys Wyues Sonne: the vnfaithfull imaginations of his wife and her Sonne *Tiberius*: and manie other thinges of the same sort.

* Her name was Iulia,

Notwithstanding, as though the World hadde bewailed this mans ende, the euils hanging ouer mens beades, were shewed befoze by tokens nothing doubtfull. For one *Fausta* a woman of the meaner sorte, brought forth at one burthen foure Twinnes, two Sonnes, and as manie Daughters: prognosticatinge by her monstrous fruitfulnessse, the great calamitie that was to come. Whobeit that *Trogus* the wyrtter of Histories affirmeth that seauen are borne together at one burthen in Egypt: which thing in that Country is not so great a wonder, forasmuch as the Ryuer Nilus with his fruitfull water, maketh plentifull, not onelie the soile of the grounde, but also mens bodyes. Wee reade that *Cneus Pompeius* did shewe openly in the Theater at Rome, one *Eutichis* a woman of Asia, with her twentie Childzen, which she was certaintie knowne to haue beene deliuered of at three

Foretokens of the death of Augustus.

Monstruous fruitfulnessse of Women.

Twentie Childre at three child beddes.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

burthens onellie. And therefore I thinke it expedient to treate in thys place concerning the generation of Man.

CAP. III.

Of Man and of his byrth : of men of wonderfull strength : and of the Stone Alectorius, or the Cockstone.



Or inasmuch as

we are minded to make a note of thinges woorthy to be touched, concerning lyving creatures, as y^e Countries of eche of them severally shal put vs in remembrance. Reason would we should begin chiefly at that

creature which nature hath preferred before al others in iudgement of vnderstanding, and capacitie of wisdom. Of Women, some bee barren for ever : other some by change of Husbandes become fruitfull. Many beare but one Childe : and diuers bring forth eyther onely Males, or onellie Females. After fiftie yeres the fruitfulnessse of them all is at a point : but Men begette Children vntill they be fourescore, like as King Masinissa begat his Sonne * Metymathnus, when he was of the age of fourescore and sixe yeres. Caro when he was full fourescore yere old and vppward, begat the Grandfather of Caro that killed himselfe at Vtica, vpon the Daughter of his Client Salomius. Thys is also found to be of a truth, that when two are conceived

He was also
called Methym-
nus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

ceined one somewhat after another, the Woman goeth out her full time of them both: like as hath beene seene in *Hercules* and his brother *Iphiclus*, who being carryed both in one burthen, had notwithstanding like distance of time betwene their birthes, as there was distance betwene their begetting. And likewise in a wench called *Proconesia*, who committing adultery with two sundry men, was deliuered of a payre of Twinnes eche of them resembling his Father. This *Iphiclus* begat *Iolaus*, who entering the Iland Sardinia and there alluring vnto concord the wauering minds of the inhabitants, builded Olbia and other Greeke Townes. They which after his name were called Iolenses, reared a Temple ouer his Tombe, because he folowing the vertues of his Uncle, hadde deliuered Sardinia from manie euilles. The tenth day after conception will by some paine put the Mothers in remembrance that they be with Child. For from that tyme forward, their heads shall begin to be disquieted, and their sight shall waxe dimme. Also the appetite of their stomach shall abate, and they shall beginne to loathe meate. It is agreed vpon among all men, that of the whole flesh, the first part that is formed is the harte, and that it increaseth vnto the threescore and fift day, and afterwarde diminisheth againe: and that of gristles are made the backbones: and therefore it putteth them in danger of death if eyther of bothe those partes be hurt. Doubtlesse if it be a Malechild that is in fashioning, the Women that beare them are better coloured, and their deliuerance is more speedy, and finally it beginneth to stirre at the fortie day. The Female stirreth not befoze the fourescore and tenth daie, and the conception thereof dyeth y countenance of the Mother with a pale colour, and also hindereth the legges with a faint slownesse in going. In bothe

The byrth of
Hercules and
Iphiclus.

Of the concep-
tion of Man.

D.

kindes,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

kindes, when the beare beginneth to growe, then is the greater disease, and the paine is more breme in the full of the Moone, w^{ch} time also is alwaies noysome to the when they are borne. When a Woman wyth Child eateth meates that are oversalt, the Child shal be borne without nayles. At such time as the byrth beeing fully ripe appoacheth to the instant of deliuerance, it greatlie auaieth the Woman that laboureth to hold her breath, for asmuch as yawning dooth wyth deadlie delay prolong the deliuey. It is against nature for the byrth to come forth with his feete forward: and therefore as Children hardly borne, they are called in Latine, *Agrippæ*. Such as are so borne, are for the moste parte vnforsunate and short liued. Onely in one Man, namely *Marcus Agrippa*, it was a token of good lucke: howbeit not altogether so misfortunelesse but that hee suffered more aduersitie then prosperitie. For with miserable paine of his feete, and the open aduoutry of hys wife, and certaine other marks of ill luck, hee did abyē y^e foretoken of his awke byrth. There is also an vnforsunate manner of byrth in the Female kinde, like as was seene by *Cornelia* the Mother of the *Gracchusses*, who made satisfaction for her monstrous byrth, wyth the vnluckye ende of her Children. Againe the byrthe is the more luckie where the Mother dyes of it: as was seene by the first *Scipio Affricanus*, who after y^e death of his Mother, because hee was ript out of her wombe, was the firste of the Romaines that was called *Cæsar*. Of Twynnes, if the one remaine still and y^e other perissh by beeing borne befoze his time, hee that is borne at hys full tyme is called *Vopiscus*.

Some are borne wyth teeth, as *Cneus Papirius*, *Carbo*, and *Marcus Curius*, who for the same cause was surnamed the toothed. Some insteede of teeth haue the

Of such as are borne wyth theyr feete forward.

The first Cæsar among the Romaines.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the roome supplied with one whole bone. After which manner *Prusias* King of Bythinia had a Sonne. The teeth differ in number according to the difference of the kind. For in men are more, and in women are fewer of those teeth which are called dogteeth. Unto such as haue two double teeth growing vp vppon the right side of theyr mouth, it beighteth the fauour of Fortune. And vnto such as haue them on the left side, it betokeneth the contrary.

The firste voyce of Children after they bee borne is wayling. For the declaration of myrth is delayed to the fortyeth daie. Wee knowe of none that laughed the same howe he was borne, but onely one: that is to wete, *Zoroastres*, who became mosse skilfull and cunning in all good artes. But *Crassus*, the Graundfather of him that was slayne in the battell againste the Parthians, because he neuer laughed, was surnamed * *Agelastos*. Among other great thinges y were in *Socrates*, this is worthy to bee noted, that hee continued alwayes in one manner of countenance, euen when hee was troubled with aduersitie. *Heracitus* and doggysly *Diogenes* did neuer abate one whitte of theyr stiffe stomackes, but treading vnder foote the stormes of all casualties, continued vnchaungable in one purpose, against all griefes and miseries. It is Registred among other examples, that *Pomponius* the Poet, such a one as hadde bene Consull, did neuer rasp.

Zoroastres king of the *Bactrians*. *Crassus*.

* That is to saye laughterlesse. *Socrates*.

Heracitus and *Diogenes*.

It is verie well knowne, that *Antonia* the Wyfe of *Drusus* didde neuer spette. Wee haue heard of dyuers that haue bene borne wyth whole boanes not hollow wythin, and that such are wont neither to sweat nor to be a thirst: of the which sort *Ligdamus* of *Syracuse* is reported to be one: who in the thyrtye and thre Olympiad caried away the firste Garland of vic-

Examples of singular strength.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Running leaping, buffeting, wrestling and throwing of the Sledge

toꝝ in the * five exercises of activitie, from y gaming of Olympus, and his bones were founde to haue no maroe in them. It is most certaine that the greatest substance of strength commeth of the sinewes: and that the thicker they bee, so much the more dooth the strength increase. *Varro* in his Register of monstrous strength, noted that there was one *Tritanus* a Swordplayer a *Samnite* bozne, that had sinewes both right out, and crosse ouerthwart, and that not only the bulke of his bzeast, but also his handes and his armes, were as it were lattised with sinewes: who foyled all his aduersaries with a fillippe, and almost with carelesse encounters: And that the Son of the same *Man* a Souldiour of *Cneus Pompeiussis*, beeing bozne in the same sort, did set so light by anemie that did challenge him, that beeing himselfe vnarmed, he ouertame him, and taking him prisoner, carried him with one of his fingers into his Captaines Pavilion. *Milo* also of *Croton* is reported to haue done all thinges aboue the reache of Mans power. Of who this is left in writing, that with the stroke of his bare fist, hee felled an Ore starke dead, and eate him vpp himselfe alone the same day that he killed him, without overcharging his stomack. Hereof there is no doubt. For vppon his Image is an inscription in witnesse of the facte, wyth these wordes. Hee died a conquerer in all attempts. There is a stone called * *Alectorius*, of the bignes of a Beane, like vnto Chystall, founde in the bellies of Cockes, meete (as is reported) for them that goe to battell. Moreover, *Milo* florished in the time of *Tarquine* the Elder.

* The Cock-stone.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. IIII.

*Of the likenesse of shape and fauour : of the tallnesse
of certaine personages : of the measure of a
Man : and of the reuerence of the
deade .*



Ow who so ben-
deth bys minde to consider
the causes of likenesses,
shall perceiue the wonder-
full disposition of the work-
manhippe of nature. For
somtime such likenesses be
long to some stocke, and de-
scende from issue to issue,

into the succession : like as diuers times young Chil-
dren beare sometime Moles, sometime scarres, and
sometime any other marks of theyr auncestors. As a-
mong the Lepids, of whom thre of the same line (but
not successiuelie one after another) are found to haue
bene bozne after one sorte, with a * filme ouer theyr
eye. As in the famous Poet of Byzance, who hauing
a Mother that was the bastarde of an Ethiopian, al-
though there were nothing in her resembling her Fas-
ther, yet did he degenerate againe into the likenesse of
the Ethiopian that was his Grandfather. But this
is the lesse wonder, if wee consider those thinges that
haue bene seene betwixt mere straungers. One Ar-
temon a man of the baser sort in Syria, did so resemble
King Antiochus in face, that afterwarde the Kinges
wyfe Laodice, by shewing this rascall fellowe, kept

* A feely how.

Of straungers
that resembled
one another.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

close the death of her Husbände so long, untill such a one was ordeyned successor of the Kingdome as shee listed to appoynt. There was such likenesse to all respects in personage and making, betwene *Cneus Pompeius*, and *Caius Vibius* a man of meane byrth, that the Romaines called *Vibius* by the name of *Pompey*, and *Pompey* by the name of *Vibius*.

Rubrus the Stage-player did so fully expresse the Orator *Lucius Plancus*, that y people called him *Plancus* also. *Mirmillo* a Peatehearde, and *Cassius Senerus* the Orator did so resemble one another, that if they were seene together at any time, they coulde not be discerned which was which, vnlesse there were a difference in theyr apparell. *Marcus Messala Censorius*, and *Menogenes* a fellowe of the verye rascallest sort, were so like, that euery Man thought *Messala* to bee none other then *Menogenes*, nor *Menogenes* anie other than *Messala*.

A Fysherman of Sicill was likened to the Proconsull *Sura* (besides other things,) euen in the drawing or wynging of his mouth also. So fully dyd they agree, in the same impediment of speche, and slowe bynging forth of theyr wordes, through the default of nature. Sometime also it hath bene a wonder to see the vndiscernable likenesse of countenaunces, not onely in straungers, but also euen in such as haue bene brought together from the furthest partes of the whole worlde. For where as one *Thoranius* solde vnto *Antony* bearing at that time the office of Triumuir, for thre hundred Sesterties, two Boyes of excellent beautie for Twynnes, of which he had gotten the one in Fraunce and the other in Asia,) so resembling eche other in all poynts, that they might haue bene taken bothe for one, if theyr spech hadde not betrayed them: and that therefore *Antonie* was displeased

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

pleased, thinking hymselfe to haue bene deluded, because they were not *Twynnes* indeed. *Thoranius* pleasantly anouched, that that thing was chiefly to be esteemed, which the Chapman founde fault wyth. For it had bene no wonder to haue had two *Twyns* like: But this was it which could by no meanes be pyssed according to the value, that being of two diuers Countreys so farre distant, they were bozne more like one another then any *Twynnes*. With which answer *Antonie* was so appeased, that euer after hee would tell men, he had not any one thing of all hys possessions, that he did sette more store by.

Nowe if wee shall moue question concerning the personages of menne, it will manifestly appeare, that antiquitie hath vaunted no lyes at all of it selfe: but that the offspring of our time being corrupted by succession growing out of kinde, hath through y decrease of them that are now bozne, lost the comlinessse of the auncient beautie. Therefore although dyuers doe conclude, that no man can excede the stature of seauen foote, because that *Hercules* was no hygher then so: yet notwithstanding, it was founde in the time of y Romaines vnder the Emperour *Augustus*, that *Pusio* and *Secundilla* were tenne foote high and more: the corpes of whom, are yet to bee scene in the Charnelhouse of the Salusts.

Afterward, in the raigne of *Claudius*, there was one named *Gabbara* brought out of Araby, that was nyne foote and as many inches hygh. But almoste a thousande yeeres befoze *Augustus*, there was no such personage scene, neither after y time of *Claudius*. For what is he in our dayes y is not bozne lesser then his Parents? As for the hugenes of menne in olde time, the Reliques of *Orestes* doe testifie. Whose bones being founde of the Lacedemonians at *Tegæa* by the

Of the talenes
and goodly per-
sonages of men
in olde time

Pusio and *Secundilla*.

Gabbara

Orestes.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

A dead body of
monstrous big-
nesse.

An ouerswift
growth.

The manner of
measuring a
Manne.

Naturall reue-
rence in bodyes
disceased

information of the Oracle the fiftie and eyght Olympiad, wee are assured were full seauen cubites long. Also there are wytyngs Registered in remembrance of thinges doone in auncient time, which auouch the assurednesse of the trueth, wherein it is specified, that in the Candian warre, at such time as y Rivers moze outragiously flowing than freshe waters are wont, had broken vp the ground there, after the fall of y sayd waters, among many clifts of the grounde, there was found a body of thre and thirty cubits. For desire to see the which, *Lucius Flaccus* the Lieutenant and *Metellus* himselfe also, being wonderfully amazed at the straungenesse thereof, went thither, and beheld the wonder wyth theyr eyes, which they thought a Fable to heare reported. I may not let passe the Son of *Euthymines* of Salymis, who grewe thre cubits high in thre yeres. But he was slow of gate, dull wytted, boystrous of voyce, too soone ripe, and immediatly beset with many diseases: so as hee recompensed hys ouerhasty growth with vnmeasurable punishment of sicknesse.

The manner of measuring agreeth two wayes. For looke how much a man is betwene the endes of his two longest fingers stretching hys armes out. so longe is hee betwene the sole of hys foote and the crowne of his head: and therefore the naturall Philosophers deeme man to bee a litle Worlde. Unto the ryght side is ascribed the handsomer moving, and vnto the lefte side the greater firmenesse. And therefore the one is moze apt to dauncing and other exercises of lyghtnesse, and the other better able to beare burthens.

Nature hath decreed a kinde of reuerence to be obserued euen of bodyes disceased: so that if at anie time it happen the carkasses of such as are kyled, to

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

to bee borne vppre wyth the swanes, Whennes bodies
fleete with their faces vppwarde, and Womens with
theyr faces downewarde.

CAP. V.

*Of swiftnes: of sight: of the valiantnesse of certaine
Romaines: and of the excellency of Caesar
the Dictator.*



Vt to the intent

we may passe to the title of
swiftnesse: the pꝛicke and
pꝛise in that behalfe, obtay-
ned one *Ladas*, who ranne
in such wyse vpon the loose
dust, that the sande howered
still vp, and he left no pꝛinte
of his fote-steppes behinde

Of Swiftnes.

Ladas.

him. *Polymestor* a Boy of Miletum being sette by his
Mother to feede Goates, ranne after a Hare in spoꝛte
and caught it. For the which deede within a while af-
ter the owner of the hearde brought him to þe gaming
in the foꝛty and sixe Olimpiad, (as *Bocchus* reporteth)
and there in the race he gained the Garland. *Phylippi-*
des ranne one thousand, two hundred and foꝛty fur-
longs from Athens to Lacedæmon in two dayes. *Ant-*
istius a Lacedæmonian and *Philonides* the Hackies of
great *Alexander*, iournied a thousande and two hun-
dred furlongs from Sycion to Elis, in one day. The
same yeeꝛe that *Fonteius* and *Vipsanius* were Consuls,
a Boy in Italy of eyght yeeꝛes olde, went 45. myles
betwene none and night.

Polymestor.

Phylippides.

Antistius and
Philonides.

C.

The

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Quickn^ghted-
nes. Strabo.

The quickest of sight was one *Strabo*, whom *Varro* auoucheth to haue overlooked a hundred thirty & five miles, and that hee was wont exactlie to viewe from the watch Towre of *Lyliby* in *Sicill*, & *Dunicke* flate setting out of the *Hauen* of *Carthage*, and to repozte the iust number of their *Shippes*. *Cicero* maketh report, that the *Ilias* of *Homer* was so finely wzitten in *Uelame*, that it might be closed in a *Shell*. *Callicrates* earned *Ants* of *Iuoy* so finely, that some of the could not be discerned from other *Ants*. *Apollonides* declareth that in *Scythia* there is a race of *Women* cal'ed *Bythies*, which haue two balles in eche eye, and do kill folke with their sight, if they happen to cast an angry looke vpon anie body. Such there bee also in *Sardinia*.

Callicrates.

A race of strange
Women.

Valiantnes.
Lucius Siciuius.

That *Lucius Siciuius* the toothed excelled in valiantnesse among the *Romaines*, the number of his titles do declare. This man was one of the *Protectors* of the commonalty, not much after the dying out of the *Kinges*, when *Spirius Tarpeius*, and *Aulus Thermus* were *Consuls*. Hee being vanquisher in cyght challenges hand to hande, hadde five and fortie scarres in the forepart of his bodye, and on his backe part not one. He toke spoyle of his enemye foure and thirtie times. In horsetrappers, pure speares, Bracelets and Crownes, hee earned three hundred & twelue rewards. Hee followed nyne *Grandcaptaynes* in triumphes that had conquered by his meanes. Next after him *Marcus Sergius* serving twice in the warres, in the first time receined thirty and three wounds on the forepart of his bodye, and in the second lost his ryght hande, and therefore made him a hande of yron. And whereas almost none of both his handes were able to do him any seruice in fight, yet notwithstanding hee fought foure times in one day, and gotte the victorie with

Marcus Sergius,
the Father of
Catiline.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

with his left hand, hauing had two Horses slayne vnder him. Being twice taken prisoner by Hanniball, he escaped awaie, when by the space of twentie moneths in which he had bene prisoner, he had at no time been without Vines and Fetters. In all the sharpest battels which the Romaines tasted of in those dayes, he being honoured with warlike rewards, brought Ciuill Crownes from Thrasymenus, Trebia, and Pauy, At the battell of Canuas also, (out of the which it was counted a poynt of valiantnesse to escape wyth lyfe) he onelie receiued a Crowne. Happie doubtlesse had hee bene in so manie aduancements of hono^r, if *Caesare* his next heyre by lineall descent, had not defaced his so renowned praises with the hatefulnesse of his cursed name.

As much as *Sicinius* or *Sergius* excelled among the Souldiours, so much among the Captaines (or rather among all men) excelled *Caesar* the Dictato^r. Under his conduct were slaine eleven hundred, fourescore and two thousand enemies. For he would not haue it noted howe manie hee ouerthrewe in the ciuill wars. He fought in pitched feldes two and fiftie times, alone, ly surmounting. *Marcus Marcellus*, who in like sorte had fought nine and thirtie times. Besides this, no man wrote moze swiftly, no^r no man read moze speedilie. Moreover, hee is reported to haue indited foure Letters at once. He was of so good a nature, that such as he subdued by battell, he moze ouercame them with gentlenesse.

C. Iulius
Caesar.

C.ii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. VI.

*Who were notable for memorie : who losse theyr
speech by mischaunce, or gotte it by chaunce, who
florished in eloquence : of the prayse of
manners, of godlinesse, of chastity,
and who hath beene iud-
ged happy.*

Cyrus King
of Persia.



Lucius Scipio.

Cyneas.

Methridates

Memorie made
by Arte.

Yrus was nota-
ble for the good gifte of me-
morie, who in the most po-
pulous armie whereof hee
was Captaine, coulde call
euerie senerall personne by
his name. The same thing
did *Lucius Scipio* amōg the
people of Rome. But wee

may beleue that bothe *Scipio* and *Cyrus* were furthered by custome. *Cyneas* the Ambassadoz of *Pyrrhus*, the next day after he was entered into Rome, saluted both the knights and also the Senators by their proper names.

Methridates King of Pontus ministred iustice without an interpreter, to two and twenty Nations that were vnder his dominion. It is manifest that memorie may be made by arte, like as in the Philosopher *Metrodorus* that was in the time of doggythe *Diogenes* : who furthered himselfe so much by datlie practise, and beating with himselfe, that he kept in remembrance what many men spake at once, not on-ly in order of sence, but also in order of woordes. Not with,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

withstanding it hath bene often seene, that nothing may easiler be perished by feare, by falling, by chance, or by sicknesse. We haue founde that he that was but stricken with a stone, forgot to reade. Surely *Messala Corvinus* after a disease that hee had endured, was so stricken with forgetfulnesse, that he remembred not his owne name, and yet otherwise his wit was freshe enough. Feare astonieth y memoize. And again feare is an enforcement of speeche. the which it not onelie sharpeneth, but also extorteth although there were none before. Surely when *Cyrus* in the eyght and fiftie Olympiad entred by assault into Sardis, a Towne of Asia, where *Crasus* at that time lay hidden, *Athis* the Kinges Sonne (who vnto that instaunt hadde alwaies bene dumbe,) burst out into speech by force of feare. For it is reported, that he cryed out: *Cyrus* spare my Father, and learne to know (at leastwise by our casualties) that thou art a Man.

Nowe remaineth to intreate of manners, the excellencies whereof appeared moste in two men. *Cato* the founder of the stocke of the Portians was a verie good Senator, a verie good Orator, and a verie good Captaine. Neuerthelesse, for diuers quarrelles picked vnto him of malice, he was endited and arrayned fortie and foure times, but yet was alwaies quitted. The praise of *Scipio Aemilianus* is yet greater: who besides the vertues for which *Cato* was renowned, surmounted also in loue towards the common weale. *Scipio Nasica* was iudged to bee the best man then liuing, not onely by the voice of the commons, but also by the othe of the whole Senate, inasmuch as none coulde bee founde worthier then he, to be put in truste with a misterie of chiefe Religion, when the Oracle gaue warning to fetch into the Cittie the holy Ceremonies of the mother of the Gods from Pessinus.

The perishing
and losse of
memorie.

*Messala Cor-
vinus.*

Feare.

Athis the Sonne
of king *Crasus.*

Excellency of
manners.
Cato.

*Scipio Aemi-
lianus.*

Scipio Nasica

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Eloquence or
learning.

The singular e-
stimation of
learning in
those dayes.
Archilocus the
Poet.

Sophocles the
Tragedy wry-
ter.

Pindarus the
Harper.

Possidonius the
Philosopher.

Quintus Ennius.

Many among the Romaines flourished in eloquence, but this gift was not heritable at any time, saving to the house of the Curios, in the which, three were Ora-
tors successively one after another. Surely this was counted a great thing in those dayes, when eloquence was had in chiefe estimation both of God and manne. For at that time *Apollo* bewrayed the murders of the Poet *Archilocus*, and the deede of the felons was detected by God.

And at such time as *Lysander* King of Lacedæmon besieged Athens (where y^e body of *Sophocles* the Trage-
die wryter lay vnburied) *Bacchus* sundry times war-
ned the Captaine in his sleepe, to suffer hys darling to be buried, and neuer ceased calling vppon him, vntyll *Lysander* hauing knowledge who it was that was de-
parted, and what the God demaunded, tooke truce with the Athenians, vntill so worthy a corse might be buried accordinglie. *Castor* and *Pollux* standing wyth-
out the doze in the sight of all men, called *Pindarus* the Harper out of a place where he was making merrie, (which was at the point to fall) to the intent he should not perrish with the rest. Whereby it came to passe, that hee onelie escaped the daunger that hunge ouer their heads. Next vnto the Gods is *Cneus Pompeius* to be reckoned: who when he should enter into the house of *Possidonius*, the notablest professor of wysedome in those dayes, forbade his Face-bearer to strike y^e doze as the custome was: and so holding downe his heaf, albeit hee hadde at that time dispatched the warre a-
gaynst *Methridates*, and was Conqueror of y^e East. yet of his owne free wyll he gave place to the Gate of Learning. The firste *Scipio Africanus* commaunded that the Image of *Quintus Ennius* shoulde be sette vpon his Tombe. *Cato* that liue himselve at Vtica, brought vnto Rome two Philosophers, one when he
was

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

was Marshall of the Hoste, and another when he was Ambassadoe in Cyprus: alledging that in so doing, he had greatlie benefited the Senate and people of Rome albeit that his great Grandfather had oftentimes decreede, y^e al Greekes should be utterly driuen out of the Citty. Dennis y^e Tyzan of Sicill sent a Shyppe decked wyth Carloads to meete plato, and hee himselfe in a Charyot drawne with foure White Steedes, entered, Platō. tained him honozably at his first comming to lande. Perfect wisdome was adiudged onely to Socrates by Socrates. the Oracle of Apollo.

The prooffe of godlinesse and naturall affection toward the parents shined in the familie of the Metels. But it was found mooste euident in a poore childbearing Woman. This Woman who was of lowe degree, and therefore not altogether so famous, being with much adoe (and after much serching oftentimes of the Gaolers, leaste shee shoulde haue carryed any meate in with her) suffered to goe to her father, (who was condemned to the punishment of perpetuall prisonne) was founde to feede him with the milke of her breasts: which thing consecrated bothe the deede and the place. For the Father which was condemned to death, being gyuen vnto his daughter, was reserved in remembraunce of so woorthy a deede, and the place being dedicated to the power that wrought the deede, was made a Chappell, and entituled the Chappell of godlines. The ship that brought the holy misteries out of Phrygia, in following y^e hearelate of Claudia, gaue vnto her the prebeminence of chastitie. But Sulpitia the daughter of Paternulus and wyfe of Marcus Ful- Chastitie: Claudia. Sulpitia, minus Flaccus, was by the verdict of all the Ladyes in Rome aduisedlie chosen out of a hundred of the best of them, to dedicate the Image of Venus according as y^e booke of Sybill gaue warning to be done.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Happyne.

Cornelius Sylla

Aglau.

As touching the title of happinesse, hee is not yet found that may rightly be iudged happy. For *Cornelius Sylla* was happie rather in name then in deede.

Surelie Corrina iudged onelie *Aglau* to be blessed: who beeing owner of a pooze peece of ground in y narrowest nooke of all Arcadie, was neuer founde to haue passed out of the boundes of his naturall soyle.

CAP. VII.

Of Italy and the prayse therof: and of many peculiar things that are founde therein.



S concerninge

Man I haue saide sufficient. Now to the intent we may returne to our determined purpose, our stile is to be directed to the recital of places: and chieselie and principally to Italy, y beautie whereof we haue already

toucht lightly in the Cittie of Rome. But Italie hath bene written of so throughe by all menne, and specially by *Marcus Cato*, that there cannot bee found that thing which the diligence of former Authoers hath not preuented, for the Country is so excellent, as it ministreth matter of praise abundantly, while the notablest writers consider the healthfulnesse of y places, the temperatenesse of the ayre, the fruitfulness of the soyle, the open prospects of the Hills, the coole shadowes of the woods, the vnhurtful lowe grounds, the plentifull increase of Vines and Oliues, the Sheepes courses,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

courses, the pasture groundes, so manye Riuers, so great Lakes, places that beare flowers twice a yere, together with the Mountaine Veseuus, casting vpp a bzeath of flaming fire as if it had a soule, the Bathes with their springes of warme water, the continuall beautifying of the Land with newe Citties, so goodlie a sight of auncient Townes, which first y^e Aborigens, Arunks, Pelasgians, Arcadians, Sicilians, and lastlie the inhabiteurs of all parts of Greece, and aboue all o^rthers, the victorizous Romaines haue builded. Besides this, it hath shoares full of Hauens, and coastes with large Bayes and harbouring places, meete for traficke from all places of the world. Neuerthelesse, least it may seeme altogether vntouched of our part, I think it not vnconuenient to busie my wittes about those thinges that haue bene least beaten, and slightly to trauell thzough those thinges y^e haue bene but lightly touched and tasted by others. For who knoweth not that Ianiculū was either named or builded by *Ianius*? That Latium was called so, & Saturnia of *Saturne*? That Ardea was builded by *Danae*? Polydec by the companions of *Hercules*? Pompeios in Campane by *Hercules* himselfe, because that after his victo^ry in Spayne hee draue his Wren with a pompe that way? That the stonie fieldes in Lombardy tooke they^r names of that, that *Iupiter* fighting against y^e Gyants, is supposed to haue rayned downe stones thither? That the Region Ionica tooke his name of *Ionee* the daughter of *Nanlochus*, whom *Hercules* is reported to haue slaine, because he malepartlie stopped y^e waies against him? That Alcippe was builded by *Marsias*, king of the Lidians, which being after ward swallowed with an Earthquake, was dissolued into the Lake Fucinus? That the Temple of *Iuno* of *Argos* was founded by *Iason*: Pisa by *Pelops*: the *Dawnians*

The founders of the cheefe Citties and places in Italie.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Who brought
Letters first into
the shyre where
Rome is.

by *Cleolans* the Sonne of *Minos*: the *Iapigians* by *Iapix* the Sonne of *Dadalus*: the *Tyrrhenians* by *Tyrrhenus* King of *Lydia*: *Cora* by *Dardanus*: *Argilla* by the *Pelasgians*, who also brought Letters first into *Latium*: *Phalisca* by *Halesus* the *Argive*: the *Phalerians* by *Phalerius* the *Argive*: *Felciminum* also by the *Argives*: the *Hauen* of *Parthenium* by the *Phocenses*: *Tybur* (as *Cato* witnesseth) by *Catillus* the *Arcadian* the Admirall of *Euanders* flete: or (as *Sextius* saith) by the youth of *Argos*? For *Catillus* the Sonne of *Amphiaraus*, after the monstrous destruction of his Father at *Thebæ*, being sent by his Grandfather *Oecleus* with all his issue or ceremonies into *Italy*, begot there three Sonnes: *Tyburus*, *Cora*, and *Catillus*, who drying out of the Towne the *Sicanes* of *Sicill* & ancient inhabiteres thereof, called the Cittie after the name of the elder brother *Tybur*. Anon after was the Temple of *Minerva* builded by *Vlisses*, among the *Bruicians*.

The Ilande of *Ligæa* toke his name of the bodie of the Mermaid *Ligæa* cast a land there. *Parthenopee* was so called of the Mermaide *Parthenopees* Tombe: which towne it pleased *Augustus* afterward to call *Naples*. *Prenestee* (as *Zenodotus* reporteth) tooke his name of *Pranest* the Nephewe of *Vlisses*, and Sonne of *Latinus*: or (as the bookes of y^e *Prenestines* make mention) of *Caculus* whom the Sisters of the *Digitians* found by the fatall fires, as the brute goeth. It is knowne that *Petilia* was founded by *Philoctete*, *Arpos* and *Beneuent* by *Diomed*, *Padua* by *Antenor*, *Metapont* by the *Pylans*, *Scyllace* by the *Athenians*, *Sybaris* by the *Troyzenians*, and by *Sagaris* the sonne of *Ajax*, of *Locres*. *Salentum* by the *Lycians*, *Ancon* by the *Sicilians*, *Gabye* by *Galace* and *Bius* of *Sicill*, brothers: *Tarent* by the posteritie of *Hercules*, the Iland

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Ilande Tenfa by the Ionians, rest by the Dorians, Croton by *Myscell* and *Archia*, Rhegium by the Chalcidians, Cawlon and Terin, by the Crotonians, Locros by the Naritians, Heret by the Greekes, in the honour of *Iuno* whom they call *Hera*, *Aricia* by *Archia* locus the Sicilian, whereof the name (as liketh *Cassius Hermina*) is deriued.

In this place *Orestes* by admonishment of the Oracle hallowed the Image of *Diana* of Scythia which he had fetched from Taurica, before hee went with it to Argos. The Zancleues builded Metawre, and the Locriues builded that Metapont which is now called Vibo. *Bacchus* saith plainelie, that the Umbrians are the auncient of-spring of the Galles. *Marcus Antonius* affirmeth that they were called Umbrians in Greeke, because that in the time of the generall destruction that was by water, they escaped the danger thereof. *Licinius* is of the opinion, that the originall of Messapia (which was giuen by *Messapus* a Greeke) was afterwards turned into the name of Calabrie, which in the first beginning *Peucerus* the Brother of *Oenotrius* had named *Peuceria*.

The like agreement also is among Authoers, that *Palynure* tooke that name of *Palynure* the Pilotte of *Aeneas* his Shyppe, and *Misene* of his Trumpetoz *Misene*, and the Iland *Leucosie* of his Sisters daughter *Leucosia*.

It is fully agreed vpon among all menne, that *Caiet* tooke that name of *Caieta*. *Aeneassis* Purce, and *Lauine* of his wyfe *Lauinia*, which Towne was builded the fourth yere after the destruction of Troy, as *Cassonius* auoucheth. Neither must it be omitted that *Aeneas* arriuing on the coast of Italy the second summer after that Troy was taken (as *Hemina* reporteth) with no more then 600. in his companie, picked his

The time of the
comming of *Aeneas*
into Italy

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Campe in the fieldes of Laurent, and there while hee was dedicating the Image that he had brought wyth him out of Sicill, vnto his Mother *Venus* by the name of *Aphroditee*, he receiued the Image of *Pallas* of *Diomed*, and anon after receiuing five hundred Acres of ground of King *Latinus*, hee raigned thre yeres in equall authoritie with him. After whose decease, when he had raigned two yeres, he went to the River *Namicius* and was neuer scene more.

Sybill of Cumes The seauenth yere after, was giuen to him the name of Father *Indiges*. Afterward were builded, by *Ascanius*, *Alba longa*, *Fidenee*, and *Antium*: by the *Tyrians*, *Nola*: and by the *Eubaeans*, *Cumes*. There is the Chappell of the same *Sybill* which in the first *Olympiade* was present at the Romaine enterprises, whose booke our Bishops resorted to for Counsell, vntill the time of *Cornelius Sylla*: for then was it together with the Capitoll consumed with fire. As for her two former bookes, shee hadde burned them with her owne handes, because *Tarquine* the proude did offer her a more niggardly price then she had sette them at. Her Tombe remaineth yet in Sicill. *Bocchus* auoucheth that *Sybell* of Delphos prophesied befoze the battel of Troy, and he declareth that *Homer* did put many of her verses into his worke.

Sybill of Delphos.

Sybill of Ærithra.

After her, within fewe yeres space, followed *Heriphylee* of *Ærithra*, who was also called *Sybill* for the affinity she had with the other in the same kind of knowledge: who among other great thinges, warned the Lesbians that they should lose the dominion of the Sea, many yeres befoze the thing came to passe. So the very order of the time proueth, that *Sybill* of Cumes was third after this. Italy therefore (wherein sometime the auncient Country of *Latium* stretched from the mouth of *Tyber*, vnto the River *Lyris*) lyeth whole together

The description of Italie.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

together from the sides of the Alpes and reached to the toppe of the Promonorie or headlonde of Rhegium, and the Seacoast of the Brutians, where it shooteth Southward into the Sea. Proceeding from thence, it rayseth it selfe by little and little at the backe of the Mountaine Appenine, lying in length betwene the Tuscan Sea and the Adriatick Sea, that is to saye, betwene the upper Sea and the neather Sea, like an Oken leafe, that is to say, larger in length than in breadth. When it commeth to the furthest, it devideth into two hornes: whereof the one butteth vppon the Ionish Sea, and the other vppon the Sea of Sicill. Betwene which two beades it receiueth not y winding Sea in with one whole and maine shoare, but shooting forth as it were sundrie tongues, it admitteth the Sea disseuered by the heads running forth in to the deepe.

There (to the intent we may note thinges heere and there by the way) are the Towres of Tarent, the Countrey Scyllæa with the Towne Scylleum, and the Riuier Crathis the mother of Scylla as antiquitie hath fabled: the Forrests of Rhegium, the Valies of resta: the Mermaids Rocks, the most delectable coast of Campanie, the playnes of Phlegra, the house of Circe: the Island of Tarracine, sometime enuironed with the waning Sea, but now by continuance of time landed vppe to the firme ground, hauing cleane contrarie fortune to the Rhegines, whom the Sea by thrusting it selfe betwixt, hath violently disseuered from the Sicilians. Also there is Formy inhabited sometime by the Lestrigones, and many other thinges entreated of at large by pregnant wittes, the which I thought moze for mine ease to passe over, then not to set them out at the full. But the length of Italy, which runneth from Augusta Pretoria through the Cittie and Capua

The length
of Italy.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The breadth
of Italie.

The whole cir-
cuit of Italy

* Now called
mount Cimera.
The Ryuer Po.

* Nowe called
Lombardy.

A certaine kin-
dred priuiled-
ged from hurt
of fire.

unto the Towne of Rhegium, and extendeth to a thou-
sand and twenty miles. The breadth of it where it is
broadest, is foure hundred and ten myles: and where
it is narrowest, a hundred and five and thirtie miles,
sauing at the Haven which is called Hannibales
Campe, for there it exceedeth not fortye miles. The
hart of the Realme is in the fieldes of Rheatec (as Var-
ro testifieth.) The compasse of the whole circuite to-
gether, is two thousand, foure hundred, fourescore and
tenne miles. In the which circuit ouer againste the
Coast of Locres, is finished the first Coast of Europe.
For the seconde beginning at the heade of Laciuium,
endeth at the Cliffs of * Acroceraunia. Furthermore
Italic is renowned with the Ryuer Po, which Mount
Vesulus one of the toppes of the Alpes, poureth out
of hys bosome from a spring that is to be seene in the
borders of * Ligurie: from whence Po issueth, and
sinking into the ground, riseth againe in the fieldes
of Vibo, not inferiour to any Ryuer in fame, and it is
called of the Greekes, Eridanus. It swelleth in the be-
ginning of the dogge dayes, at such time as y^e snowes
and hoarefrosts of the former winter begin to melt
and so being increased with y^e surplussage of waters,
it carrieth thirtie Ryuers with him into the Adria-
tish Sea.

Among other thinges woorthy of remembrance,
this is famous and notably talked of in every mans
mouth, that there are certaine households in the Coun-
tries of the Phalisks, (which they call Hirpes) These
make yeerely sacrifice to Apollo at the Mountaine So-
raetec, and in performing thereof, do in hono^r of the
diuine seruice frisks and daunce byppe and dole byp-
on the burning wood without harme, the fire sparing
them. Which religious and deuout kinde of ministra-
tion the Senate rewarding honourably, priuiledged
the

Julius Solinus Polyhistor

the Hirpes from all taxes, and from all kind of seruice for euer. That the Nation of the Marfyes can not bee hurt by serpents, it is no maruell. For they fetch their pedigree from the Sonne of Circee, and of the power descended to them from their ancestors, they vnderstand that venomous thinges ought to stande in awe of them, and therefore they despise poysons. C. Calius saith, that Oetas had three daughters: *Auguia*, *Medea*, and *Circee*, and that *Circee* possessed the Hilles called *Circes Hilles*, there practising to make sundry shapes and fashions through her sorceries and charmes. And that *Auguia* occupied the Country about *Fucinum*, and there (after practising the wholesome sciences of Leechecraft against maladies and diseases) when shee forewent this life, was reputed for a Goddesse. And that *Medea* was buried by *Iason* at *Buthrote*, and her Sonne raigned among the Marfyes. But although that Italy haue this custonable defence: yet is not altogether free from Serpents. Finally, the inhabiteurs chased the Serpents from *Amycle* which the *Amycleans* of *Greece* had builded befoze.

A people vnable to be hurt by Serpents.

Circe, *Augitia*, and *Medea* the daughters of *Oetas* King of *Colchos*.

There is great store of a kinde of *Viper* whose biting is incurable. They be somewhat shorter then the reste of *Vipers* that are founde in other places of the world, and therefore while they bee not regarded, they hurt the sooner. *Calabrie* swarmeth with Snakes that liue bothe by water & by land, called *Chersydres*: and it breedeth the *Boa*, which is a kinde of Snake reported to grow to an vnmeasurable bignesse. First, it seeketh after *Heardes* of mylche *Kyne*, and what Cowe soeuer yeeldeth most milke, her dugs dooth hee draw. And batling with continuall sucking of her, in processe of tyme hee so stuffeth out hymselfe wyth ouerglutting hym tyll hee bee readie to burst, that at the last no power is able to withstande hys hugeness.

A horrible kind of *Viper*.

A wonderfull kind of Snake.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

So that in fine rauening vp the lyuing creatures, hee maketh the Countries waste where he keepeth. And in the raigne of *Claudius* there was seene a whole Chylde in the maw of a Boa that was kylled in the filde which now is called *Vaticane*.

Wolues.

Italy hath *Wolues* which are vnlike the *Wolues* of other Countreys, and therefore if they see a Manne before a Man see them, he becommeth dumbe, and being pzeuented with theyr hurtfull sight, although hee haue desire to crie out, yet hath he no vse of voice to doo it withall. I passe ouer manie thinges willingly concerning *Wolues*. This is moste certainly tryed, that in this beastes taylor is a very fine hare, that hath the power of loue in it, the which hee is willing to loose, and therefore casteth it away when he feareth to bee caught, for it hath no vertue vnlesse it be pulled from him while he is aliue. *Wolues* goe to sault not aboue twelue dayes in all the whole yere. In time of famine they feede themselves with earth. But those that are called *Hartwolues*, although after long fasting when they haue hardly founde fleshe, they fall to eating it: yet if they happen to cast theyr eye vpon anie thing by chaunce, they forget what they are in doing, and forsake theyr present abundance, gadde to seeke newe reliefe wherewith to fill theyr bellies. In this kind of beastes is also rekened the *Lynxes*, whose *Urine* such as haue narrowly searched the natures of stones, doe vphold to congeale into the hardnesse of a pzeious stone. Which thing that the *Lynxes* themselves doe well perceiue, is proued by this tryall: that as soone as the water is passed from them, by and by they couer it ouer (as much as they can) with heapes of sande: verily of spight (as *Theophrastus* auoucheth) least such matter issuing from them shoulde turne to our vse. This stone hath the colour of Amber. It
Draught

Hartwolues.

Lynxes.
The stone Lyn-
curion.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

it draweth vnto it thinges that bee neere at hande, it qualifieth the gréepe of the raynes : it remedieyth the Kinges euill, and in Greeke it is called * Lyncurion. Grasshoppers are dumbe among the Rhegines, and not elswhere, which silence of them is wonderfull: and good cause why, seeing the Grasshoppers of y Lowerines they next neighbors, cry louder then all others. *Granius* reporteth the cause thereof to bee this: that when they made a yelling about *Hercules* as he rested there, he commaunded them to cease their chyrping, whereupon beginning to holde they peace, they continued mute from thenceforth to this day. The * Lygusticke Sea bringeth forth shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lushe and almost like a greyle to touch. But as soone as they come aboue the water, by and by degenerating from they naturall sappe, they become stones. And not onely the qualitie, but also the colour of them is turned, for straight way they looke Redde as Scarelette. The braunches of them are such as we see on Trees, for the most part halfe a foote long, but seldome to bee found of a foote long. Of them are carued many pretty things to were about folkes. For (as *Zoroastres* sayth) this substance hath a certaine singuler power, and therefore whatsoeuer is made thereof, is counted among those thinges that are wholesome. Other folke call it Corall, and *Metrodorus* nameth it Gorgia. The same man affyrmeth also that it withstandeth whirlwinds and thunder and lightning. There is a precious stone dygged vp in a part of *Lucanie*, so pleasant to behold, that it casteth a Saffron colour vpon the starres dimmed inwardly and glimmering vnder a myste. The same stone is called a Syrtite because it was founde first vpon the Seacoast of the Syrtes. There is also the Veientane stone, so named of y place wher it is found,

* That is to say, Lynxpisse. Dumb Grasshoppers.

* The Sea of Genoa. Corall.

The Syrtite or sandstone.

The Veientane Stone.

G.

the

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* This Ilande is
nowe called S.
Maryes of Tri-
nitie.
Diomedes birds
The wonderfull
nature of them.

the colour whereof being blacke, for the more beautie
of varietie, is enterlaced distinctly with white lynnes,
and whitish strakes. * The Ilande which faceth the
coast of Puell, is renowned with the Tombe & Tem-
ple of *Diomed*, and alonely nourisheth *Diomedes* birds.
For this kind of foule is no where els in al y^e wo^rld
but there. And that thing alone might seeme woorthie
to bee recorded, though there were not other thinges
beside not meete to bee omitted. They are in fashion
almost like a Cote, of colour whyte, with fierie eyes,
and toothed bylles. They flie in flocks, and not with-
out order in they^r setting forth. They haue two Cap-
taines; that rule they^r flight: of whom the one flyeth
before, and the other behinde: the foremost as a guyde
to direct them certainly which way to flie, the hinder-
most as an ouerseer to haste forward them that lagge
behinde, with continuall calling vpon them. And this
is the order that they keepe in they^r fleting. When
breeding time is at hande, they digge pits with their
billes: and then bending wickers ouer them after the
manner of *Hardles*, they close in that which they haue
made hollow vnderneath.

And lest they might bee vncouered if paraduen-
ture the windes should blowe awaie they^r wooden
roofes, they coope this watling ouer with the earthe
which they hadde throwne out when they digged the
pittes. So they build they^r nestes with two entrees,
and that not at a venture: insomuch that they caste
their entrees in and out, according to y^e quarters of the
heauen. The doore that they goe out at to their feeding,
openeth into the East: and that which receiueth them
home againe, is towarde the West. To the intent the
light may both haue them when they make tariaunce,
and also not faile them to return home by. When they
will purge their paunches, they mount aloft against
the

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the wind, to the intent it may carrie their ordure the further from them. They discern a stranger from a man of the Country. For if he be a Greeke, they approche vnto him, and as far as may bee vnderstanded, doe salone gentlie vpon him as their Countreiman. But if he be of anie other Nation, they flye vpon him and assault him. They frequent the holy Church every day after this maner. They wash their feathers in the water, & when they haue wet their wings throughe, they come flocking al on a deaw, & so shaking the moisture vpon the Church, doe purge it. Then they rouse their feathers, & afterwarde, as hauing done their deuotion, depart again. Herevpon it is reported & Diomedes companions were turned into birds. Certainly befoze y^e comming of y^e Aetolian Captaine, they were not called Diomedes birds, but ever since they haue had that name.

The running forth of Italy through the Liburnians (which are a people that came out of Asia,) extendeth to the foote of Dalmatia, and Dalmatia vnto the borders of Illyrick, in which coast y^e Dardanians haue their dwelling, a people descended of the line of Troy, but growne wilde and sauage, and degenerated into barbarous manners. On the otherside it extendeth by the marches of Lombardie vnto the Province of Narbone, in which the Phocenses (being in olde time chased out of their Countrey by the comming of the Persians,) builded the Cittie of Marfills in y^e fife and fozteth Olympiad.

Caius Marius in the tyme of the warre against the Cymbrians, did let in y^e Sea in Channels made wyth mans hand, & mittigated the dangerous sayling of the riuer Rhone, which falling downe frō the Alps rusheth first through Swiceland carying with him a nūber of waters

Dalmatia and Illyrick are now one countrey, and are called Sclauoni.

The founding of the Cittie of Marfills.

The description of the Ryuer of Rhone.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

waters that meete him by the way, and afterward by his continuall encrease becommeth moze troublesome then the very Sea wherinto it falleth, vnlesse it bee when the Sea is raised with the wyndes. Rhone is rough euen in calme wether, and therefore they account him among the greatest Rhyuers of Europe. In the same place also florished *Sexties* bathes, sometime the Consulles winter garrison, and afterward garnished with walles: the feruent heate whereof beeing breathed out, is banished awaie by continuance of time, and it is not now according to the auncient report thereof. If we haue a mind to the Greekes, it is best to looke to the Seacoast of Tarent, from whence, (that is to saie from the Promontorie or Headlande which they call * *Acra Iapigia*) is the shortest cutt for such as wil sayle to Achaya-ward.

Saint Mary
of Leke.

CAP. VIII.

Of certaine base Iles of the Tyrrhene Sea, which lye against Italy: Of Corsica, and of the Stone Catochites.



From hence our style is to bee directed another waie, and other lands call vs to treat of their matters, & it were a long peece of woork to goe surely along the Seacoast to all the Ilandes that face the Promontories of Italy, although for that they bee scattered in most delectable out,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

outnokes, and set by nature as it were to the shewe, they were not to be omitted. But how farre should I steppe aside, if delaying the chiefe thinges, I should of a certaine slothfulnesse treat of * Pandataria, or of * Prochira, or * Ilba plentifull of yron, or * Capraria, which the Greekes call *Aegula*, or * Planasia so called of the levelnesse of the Sea, or of *Ulysses* straying: or * Dorne Ilande, the mother of the byrdes that beare that name, or *Ithacchia*, which is reported to have been the watch-towre of *Ulysses*, or * Anaria named of *Homer* *Iuaximce*, and other no lesse fruitfull then these. Among which, manie having somewhat more largely treated of *Corfica* in wytyng, have moste exquisitlie compzised it to the full, and nothing is omitted which were not superfluous to be touched againe. As howe the *Ligurians* sent first inhabiteres thither: how towne were there builded. How *Marius* and *Sylla* sent people a newe to refresh it: and howe it is beaten vpon with the Saltwater of the * *Lygustick* sea. But let all this geere passe. Neuerthelesse the Country of *Corfica*, (which is a peculiar thing to that land) doth onely bring forth the stone which they call *Catochites*, most worthe to be spoken of. It is bigger then the rest, that are ordeined to decking, and it is not so much a Jewell as a common stone. If a man lay his handes vpon it, it holdeth them downe, so fastening it selfe vnto severall substances, that it cleaveth to the thinges that it is touched of. For there is in it I cannot tell what, a kinde of clammy glew and gumminesse. I have heard say, that *Democritus* the *Abderite* didde oftentimes ble to boast of this stone, to proue the hid power of nature, in the contentions that he hadde against the wyzardes.

* *Palmaria* or *Palmarosa*.

* *Procida*

* *Elba*.

* *Caprara*.

* *Pianosa*.

* *Ischia*.

* The sea of *Genoa*,

The *Catochite*

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

C A P. IX.

*Of the Ile Sardinia : of the Shonnsunne : of the
beerbe Sardonia : and of the wonderfull
power of waters.*



Sardinia which we

reade of in *Timæus*, by the name of *Sandaliotēs*, and in *Chrysippus* by the name of *Ichnusa*, is sufficiently known in what Sea it lyeth, and who were firste inhabitants thereof. Wherefore it is to no purpose to tell howe

Sardus was begotten of *Hercules*, and *Norax* of *Mercurie*: and howe the one cemming from *Lybye*, and the other from as far as *Tartesus* in Spaine into these quarters: the Lande tooke his name of *Sardus*, & the Towne of *Nora* tooke his name of *Norax*. And howe anon after, *Aristæus* reigning over them, united the people of bothe the races together into the next Cittie *Caralis* which himselfe had builded, and knitt the two sundry Nations which hetherto had bene disseuered, together into one order of lving: in such sorte as the strangnesse thereof made them not disdain to become his Subiects. This *Aristæus* also begatte *Iolaus*, who inhabited the Countrey thereabouts. Furthermoze, we wyl passe ouer both the *Ilians* and *Locrines*.

Sardinia is without Serpents. But looke what noysomnesse Serpents bzing to other places, the same noysomnesse bzingeth the Shonnsunne to the Countrey of *Sardinia*. It is a verie little Worme and like to a Spider

The Shonnsunne

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Spyder in shape, and it is called a Shonfunne because it shunneth the daie light. It lyeth moſte in Syluer Mynes, for the ſoile of that Land is rich of Siluer. It crepeth priuily, and caſteth the plague vppon ſuch as ſitte vpon it vnwares. To the furtheraunce of thys miſchiefe cometh alſo the Hearbe Sardonias, which groweth much more plentifully the needeth, in groues where ſpringes runne. If it be eaten, it draweth together the ſinewes, and wyndeth the mouth, ſo y ſuch as thereby draw vnto death, doe die with reſemblance of laughter. Contrariwiſe, all the waters of that Ile, doe ſerue to diuers commodities. The ſtanding pooles are full of fiſh. The Winters rayne is kept to releue the Summers drought, and the Den of Sardinia haue much aduantage of raynie water. For they gather it and keepe it in ſtoze, that it may doe them eaſe when the ſpringes faile them which ſerued them for theyr meate & drinke. In ſome places doe bubble vp warme and holeſome ſpringes, which ſerue for cures in knitting of broken bones, or expulſing y poyſonre ſhead- ded by the Shonfunnes, or in drying away diſeaſes of the eyes. But thoſe that remedy y eyes, haue power alſo to diſcouer theues. For whoſoeuer denpeth the theft wyth an oath, waſheth his eyes with thys water. If hys oath bee true, his ſight becommeth the clearer: if he forſware himſelfe, the fact is detected by blindneſſe: and he is driven to confeſſe hys faulte in darkneſſe, with the loſſe of hys eyes.

The Hearbe
Sardonias.

The wholeſom-
neſſe and com-
moditie of the
waters of Sar-
dinia.

A water that diſ-
couereth theft.

Giiii.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. X.

*Of Sicill, and the Land Pelorias, and the nature of
the waters there: of the Mountaine Aetna,
and many other wonders of that Ile:
and of the seauen Iles called
Vulcanes Iles.*



And if wee haue
respecke to the order of the
times or of the places: af-
ter Sardinia, the matters
of Sicill doe call vs next.

First, because that bothe
those Iles being broughte
in subiection to the Ro-
mans, were made Prouin-

ces both at one time. For Marcus Valerius was
made Gouvernour of Sardinia, and C. Flaminius Pre-
tor of Sicill all in one yere: and secondly for that im-
mediatly after you are out of the Straights of Sicill,
the Sea beareth the name of the Sardine Sea. Sicill
therefore, (which thing is firste and foremost to bee
marked) by reason of his heads shooting forth, is plat-
ted thre cornered. (a) Pachynnus lookes toward, (b)
Peloponnesus and the South coast. (c) Pelorus behold-
eth Italy, butting Westward vppon it. (d) Lylibye
shooteth towarde Affrick. Among which, the Coun-
trei about Pelorus is commended, for the temperature
of y soyle, inasmuch as it neyther washeth away into
durt thzough ouermuch moysture, nor crumbleth into
dust thzough ouermuch drynesse. Where it goeth
further

The Plat of
Cicilye.

(a) Capo passaro

(b) Morea

(c) The heade of
the fare.

(d) Capo Boey.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

further into the maine land wards, and enlargeth in wydensse, it hath three Lakes. Of the one, that it is well stored with fish I count no great wonder. But the next unto it, for that in the thicke groves among the shadowy shrubbes of young trees, it nourisheth wilde beastes, and admitteth hunters by drey pathes wherein they may haue accesse a foote by land, serving to bothe uses of hunting & fishing, is numbred among the notable thinges. The third is proued to bee holie by an Altar standing in the mids, which devideth the shallowes from the deepes. All the wale that leadeth vnto it, the water is but midde legge deepe. Whatsoeuer is beyonde, may neither be gaged nor touched. If it be: he that attempteth it is punished for his labour and loke howe much of himselfe he putteth into the water, so much he goeth about to destroy. They say that a certaine man threw a line as farre as he coulde into the deepes, and y as to recouer it againe he thrust his arme into the water to the intent to haue y more strength to pull, his hand became rotten. The coaste of Polorias is peopled with inhabitants of Taurominium, which Men in old time called Naxos. The towne of * Messana is sette directly oueragainst Rhegium of Italy, vnto the which Rhegium the Greckes gaue that name, by reason of the breaking of that place.

A Lake that serues both for hunting and fishing.

A straunge Lake.

* Messana.

Pachinum is moste plentifull of Tunnyes and al other Sea fish, and therefore there is alwaies great fishing. The beantie of the Headland of Lyhby, is the Towne Lyhby with the Tombe of Sybill. Long before the sledge of Troy, King Sicanus arryuing in the Isle with an Hoste of Spanyards, named it Sicanie. Afterwarde Siculus the Sonne of Neptune called it Sicill. Into this land resorted many of the Corinthians, Argives, Ilians, Dorians, and Men of Candy. Among whom also the * Master of all Carpenters & Masons

The first inhabitants of Sicill.

* Archimedes.

H.

bath

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Mount Gibell
and the wonder-
fulnesse thereof.

bath the chiefe Cittie, Syracuse, in which euen in win-
ter season when fayze wether is bidden, the Sunne
shyneth every day. Moreover the fountaine Arc-
thusa is in this Cittie. The highest hylles in it, are
Aetna and Eryx. * Aetna is halloved vnto Vulcanus,
and Eryx, vnto Venus. In the toppe of Aetna are
two chynkes which are named Cuppes, at which the
vapor bursteth out, with a great roaring going befoze,
which runneth rumbling a long while together in the
bowels of the earth, through the burning brakes of
hollow holes within. Neither do the flakes of fire rise
out, vntill such tyme as the roaring & rumbling wyth-
in haue gone befoze. This is a great wonder. And it
is no lesse wonder that in that burning heate, nature
is so stubborne, that it bringeth forth snowe mingled
wyth the fire: and that although it boyle in outragi-
ous heate, yet the toppe of it is whyte with snowe, as
if it were continuall winter.

There is therefore an invincible force in bothe, so
that neyther the heate is abated by the colde, nor the
colde asswaged by the heate. There are also two hyls:
Buckhyll and Neptunes hyl. Uppon Neptunes is a
watchtowe that looketh into the Tuskan and A-
driatick Seas. Buckhyll taketh hys name of the store
of redde and fallowe Deere that walke by and down
there in heards.

* Cantorby.

Whatsoever Sicill bringeth forth, whither it bee
by the nature of the soyle, or by the deuice of Man, it
is next those thinges that are iudged to be the best: sa-
uing that in the fruits of the earth, there is none com-
parable to the fruite of * Centuripe. Heere was the
Commedy inuented: heere came the sporting of Je-
sters firste vppon the Stage: heere was the house
of Archimedes, who accordynge to the Science
of Astronomie, was the fyrste indenter of Engynes.

Heere

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Here was that *Lais* that hadde rather choose her Countrey then bee knowne of her Countrey. The great Caves vnder the grounde beare witness of the race of the Cyclops. The place wherein the *Lestrygon* dwelt, beareth theyr name still. Of that Countrey was *Ceres* the Ladie of tillage and husbandry. In the selfe same place is the fielde of * *Ætna* continuallie full of flowres, and freshe like the spring euerye day of the yeere, by which there is a hole sunken into the grounde, whereat *Dis* the Father of Hell hadde free passage into the woorld (as same goeth) when hee raniished *Proserpine*.

* That place is now called *An-na*.

Between * *Catana* and * *Syracuse* is contention for the memorie of the two famous Brethren, whose names eche part chalenge to themselves. If we giue eare to the *Catinenses*, it was *Anapias* and *Amphinomus*. If we credite that which the *Syracusans* would willingly haue, we must thinke they were *Acrion* and *Criso*.ouertheless, the cause of y^e dede proceeded from the Countrey of *Catana*. Into which at such time as the fire of *Ætna* had burst out, two young men taking vppon theyr Parents, carryed them out through the flames vnhurt of the fire. They y^e came after, didde so reuerence the memorie of these younge men, that the place where they were buried, was named the field of the godly.

* *Catanea*.
* *Saragoza*.

A notable example of loue toward the Parents.

As touching *Arethusa* and *Alpheus*, it is true vnto this day, that the fountaine & the Ryuer meete both in one channell. In the Ryuer is the greatest store of wonders. If any man that is not of chaste & cleane life take of y^e water of y^e fountaine *Diana*, which runneth by *Camerine*, the liquor of the wine, and the liquor of the water will not ioyne in one substance. Among the *Segestans*, the Ryuer *Herbesus* seething vp suddainlye in the midde of the streame, becommeth exceeding hote.

The Fountaine *Arethusa* and the Ryuer *Alpheus*.

The Well of *Diana*.

Herbesus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Acis.
Hymerus.

Saltmynes.
* Gergent.

A dauncing
Fountaine.

A stincking
Poole

Acis, for all that it issueth out of the Mountain *Etna*, yet can no River be colder then it is. *Hymerus* is altered with the Coast of the ayre. For while it runneth Northward it is bytter: but when it turneth into the South it is sweete. There is not more strangenesse in the Waters then in the *Saltmynes*. If yee throwe the Salt of *Arigeo* into the fire, it melteth in burning: and if ye put water to it, it cracketh as if it were burned.

Etna beareth salt of a purple colour. In *Pachynus* it is founde so thicke, that yee may see through it. The other *Saltmynes* that are neere eyther to *Arigeo* or *Centuripe*, serue in steele of quarries. For out of them they haue Images to the likenesse of men or Gods. In the places where the whole waters are, is an Ilande that groweth full of Reedes verry meete to make pypes of all manner of sortes: whither they be Precentories whose vse is to play before the Images of the Gods: or Vasks, which exceede the Precentories in number of holes: or mardempipes, which haue that name of their clere sounde: or Wingrynes, w^{ch} though they be shorter, yet haue they a shriller sounde: or Philpines which haue sharpest sounde of all: or Lydians which they call also *Luraries*: or *Corinthyans*, or *Aegyptians*, or any others, howe diuerslie soeuer they bee named by Musicians, according to the diuers and sundrie vses which they serue for. In the Countrey *Halicine* there is a Fountaine, at all times quiet & calme, when no noyse is made, which riseth vpp if a Schalme be plaid vpon, leaping at the sounde, and swelling ouer his brimmes as though he were in loue with the sweetnesse of the Musicke. The Isle of *Celon* with his stincking saour, dryueth away such as come nigh. Also there are two springes, whereof if a barraine woman taste the one, she shall become fruitful: and if a child,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

childebearing Woman taste of the other, shee becometh barrain. The Hole of the Petrenses is hurtfull to serpents, but wholsome to men. In the Lake of Arigent swimmeth an Dyle aboue. This fatnes thzogh the continuall waving of the Reedes, cleaueth to the toppes of them: out of the sedgie beare wherof is gathered a medicinable oyntment against the diseases of great Cattell. Not farre from thence is *Vulcans Hyll*, vpon which when men doe sacrifice, they lay Wyne sticks vpon the Alters, without putting fire thereto when they cast on the offalles.

Vulcans Hyll,
See howe the
deuill can worke
false miracles.

If the God like well of it, (for that is the tryall of the sacrifice) the sticks (bee they neuer so greene) doo take fire alone, and the God to whome the sacrifice is made, causeth it to burne without kindling. And as they are making mery, the flame playeth with them, and scoping out in wreathed flakes among them findeth not any man whom it toucheth, but sheweth it selfe to be none other thing then the Image of fire, declaring that the bowe is rightfully perfozmed. In the same field of Arigent, doe burste out quagmyzes of mudde. And as y baines of fountaines serue to make Riuers, so in this part of Sicill the soile neuer faileth, and earth with continuall vtterance casteth out earth. Sicill yelded first the stone * Achates, founde in the banks of the Ryuer Achates, which was of no small price as long as it was found no where els. For the baines imprinted in it do portraite such natural shapes therein, that when it is of the best making, it representeth the likenesse of many thinges. For which consideration the King of King *Pyrhus* that made war against the Romaines, was not meanelly spoken of, the stone whereof was an Agate, wherein were to be seene the nine Muses, euerie one with theyr senerall cognisaunces, and *Apollo* with his biall in his hand,

* The Agate.

The Ring of
king Pyrihus.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Coralagats.

not engrauen by arte, but growne by Nature. But now it is founde in diuers other places. Candy yeldeth a kind of them which they call Corallagats, because they are like Corall. It is powdered with drops glittering like Golde, and it resisteth Scorpions. Indeyeldeth of them expressing the proportions of Forests and Beastes: the sight wherof comforteth the eyes. And being receiued into the mouth, it stauncheth thyrt. There are also of them which being burned doo cast a sent like Myrrhe. The Achate is ful of redde spots like bloode. But those that are most sette by, haue the clærenesse of Glasse as the Achate of Cyprus. For those that looke like ware, (because there is abundance of them) are as little esteemed as y stones in the strêtes.

The whole circuit of Sicilie.

Vulcans Iles.

* Mæretam

* Strombolie.

The circuit of all thys whole Ile, is three thousand furlonges about. In the narrowest Sea of Sicill, are the Iles Hephæstia, five and twenty myles distant from Italy. The *Italians* cal them *Vulcans Iles*. For these by reason of the whole nature of their soile, do eyther borrow fire of the Mountaine Etna, or els minister fire vnto it by priuie intercourse vnder the ground. Hæere was appointed the dwelling place of the God of fire. They are in number seauen. Lypara toke that name of King *Lyparus*, who gouerned it before *Aeolus*. Another they called * Hiera. The same is chæefely halowed vnto *Vulcan*, and burneth moste in the night time wyth an exceeding hygh byll. The thirde named * Strongyle which was the Pallace of *Aeolus*, standeth toward the Sunne ryng. It is least couered, and it differeth somewhat from the reste in clærenesse of flames. Hæere vppon it commeth to passe that chæefely by the snoake thereof, the inhabitants vnderstand before, what windes are like to blowe three daies after. And this is the cause why *Aeolus* was beleeued

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

læued to be the God of wyndes. The rest, Didymee, * Ericusa, * Phænicusa, and Euonimon, because they be like the other, we haue as good as spoken of them already.

* Alicur.
* Fælicaria.

CAP. XI.

Of the thyrd Coast of Europe: of the Countreyes and places of Greece: of many thinges worthy to be recounted in them: and of the Nature of Partriches.



He third Coast

of Europe beginneth at the Mountaines of * Cerau-
ni, and endeth at Helles-
pont. In this coast among
the *Molossians* (where as is
the Temple of *Iupiter* of
Dodon) is the Mountaine
Tomarus, renowned for y

* Cimera of
Albany.

hundred fountaines y are about the fote of it, as
Theopompus reporteth. In * Epyre is a holy wel, cold
aboue all other waters, and of approued contrarietie.
For if yee dippe a burning brand therein, it quenchet
it: and if you hold it a good way of without any fire on
it, of it owne nature it kindleth it. *Dodon* (as *Macro*
sayth) is hallowed vnto *Iupiter*. *Delphos* is renown-
med with the Riuer *Cephisus*, the fountaine *Casta*,
lie, & the mountain *Parnasus*. *Acarmania* batoneth of
Aracyneth. This Country is deuided fro *Ætolia* wyth
the Mountaine *Pindus*, which breedeth *Aclelous* a ry-
uer anciently renowned among the chiefe Riueres of

* Albanye.
A well of strang
nature.

Dodon.
Delphos.

The situation of
Acarmania.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* The Galactite or Milk-stone.

Scioessa

* The Country about Lacedemon.

The storie of Arion the Musician, that was brought thither through the Sea vpon a Dolphins backe.

* Called also Lacedemon, and now called Mithra.

and not vnworthely, considering that among the little stones that lye glistring in his bancks, there is founde the * Galactite, which being it selfe blacke, if it be chused yeldeth a whyte iuyce that tasteth like Milke. Being tyde about a woman that gyueth sucke, it maketh her breasts full of milke: being tyde to a Chylde, it causeth moze abundant swallowing of spettle, and being receiued into the mouth it melteth, but therewithall it perissheth the gyft of memory. This stone is founde in Nylus and Achelous, and not in any third place. Perre vnto the Towne of Patra, is a place called Scioessa shadowed with the couert of nine Wylls, and not renowned for any other cause, then that the beames of the Sunne come almoste neuer there. In * Laconia is an issue out of the earth, called Tanarus.

Tanarus is also the Headlonde against Affricke, where as is the Chappell of Arion of Methymna, who was brought thither by a Dolphin, as bys Image of brasse witnesseth there portrayed out liuely according as the chaunce happened, and as the thing was done indeede. Moreover, y very time expessed there, namelie the twenty and nine Olympiad (in which the same Arion is recorded victor at the gaming in Sicill) auoucheth the selfe same thing to haue bene done.

There is also a Towne called Tanaron of noble antiquitie. Furthermoze there are certaine Citties, and among them Leutra, somewhat famous by reason of the shamefull ende that the Lacedemonians made there of late: and Amyclæ brought to destruction in olde time through theyr owne silence: and * Sparta renowned with the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and also with the tytles of Otryas a manne of greate fame: And Theramucc from whence first sprang the worshipping of Diana: and Pitane which Archelaus the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

the Stoicke (who was borne there) did bring to lyght
by the desert of his wyseome: And Anthea and Car-
damilee, where was sometime y^e Cittie Thyre, which
now is but the name of a place, where was fought a
notable battell betwene the Lacedemonians and the
Argyues, the seauentēth yēre of the raigne of Ro-
mulus. For the Mountaine Taygeta and the Ryuer
Eurotas are better knowne then that they neede to be
wrytten of. Inachus a Ryuer of Achaia cutteth throgh
all the Country of Argoly, which tooke his name of
Inachus the first founder of the nobility of Argos. The
beautie of Epidaurus is the Chappell of Esculapius,
where sicke and diseased personnes lodging, are info-
med by dreames of remedies for their maladies. It is
sufficient to put you in remembraunce, that there is
in Arcady a towne called Pallanteū, which by meanes
of *Euander* the Arcadian, gaue the name to our Pal-
lace.

Taygeta.
Inachus.

Epidaurus, nowe
called Rhagusia
and Dubronik

Arcady.

* This Foun-
taine was named
Phineus.

White Mauisses.

The stone called
Asbest.

The gamings of
Isthmos.

In Arcady are the Mountaines Cyllen, Lycaeus,
and Menalus renowned with the Gods that were so-
stered in them, among which, Erymanthus is not ob-
scure. Also among the Rivers is Erymanthus spring-
ing out of the Hill Erymanthus, and the famous La-
don. Hereabouts the encounters of *Hercules* are ap-
parant. *Varro* affirmeth that there is a * Fountaine
in Arcady which killeth as manie as drinke of it. In
this part of the world we finde this thing not vnwot-
thy to be mentioned concerning byrds, that whereas
in other places Mauisses be yelow as golde, about
Cyllen they are as whyte as milke. Neyther is the
stone to be despised which Arcady sendeth. The name
thereof is Asbest. It is of the colour of yron: and bee-
ing sette on fire, it cannot be quenched. Into the Baye
of Megara shooteth the Isthmos which is renowned
with gamings kept there every fift yēre, & wryth the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Now called
Morea.

The description
of Peloponnesus.

The true Greece.

Athens nowe
called Satmes

Mount Hymet

The Fountaine
Callyrhoe.

Temple of *Neptune*. The said gamings (as is reported) were instituted in resemblance of the five coastes of * Peloponnesus which are beaten vpon wyth five sundrie Seas. On the Northside with the Ionian sea, on the West with the Sicilian Sea, on y Southwester with the Egean Sea, on the Northeast with the Myroan Sea, and on the South with the Candian Sea. This pastime beeing put downe by the Tyrant *Cypselus*, was by the Corinthians restored to the former solemnitie, in the fortie and nine Olimpiad. But the name of peloponnesus declareth that *Pelops* was king of that Countrey. The platfome of it, is like y leafe of a Plane tree with Creekes and nookes, and it maketh a diuorce betweene the Ionian Sea, and the Aegæan Sea, disseuering the one shoze from the other, with a slender balke not aboue foure myles broade, which for the narrownesse thereof men call Isthmos. From hence beginneth Hellas, which properlye they would haue to bee the true Greece. That Countrey which is nowe called Attick, was in former time called, *Actæ*. Therin is the Cittie Athens, nere wher to adioyneth *Scyrons* Rocke, extending sixe myles in length, so named in honour of *Theseus* his victorie, and in remembraunce of the notable punishment of *Scyron*. From this Rocke *Ino* casting her selfe headlonge into the deepe, increased the number of the Goddes of the Sea. But we will not so slightlie passe over the Mountaines of Attick. There are *Icary*, *Brileste*, *Lycaber*, and *Egialus*. But *Hymet* doth most woorthelie beare the bell among them all, because that beeing beerie full of flowres, the Honny therof excelleth y Honnie of all other places, not onely of forraigne Lands, but also of the same Countrey, in pleasaunt sauor and taste.

They wonder at the Fountaine Callyrhoe, yet they

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

they make not therefore the lesse account of another
 Fontayne called Cruncos. The place of iudgment
 among y^e Athenians is called Ariopagus. The plaine
 of Marathon was made famous by y^e report of a most
 bloody battell foughten there. Danie Iles lye ouer a-
 gainst the maine Lande of Attick, but Salamis, Suni-
 um, Cos, and Ceos which (as Varro witneseth) yel-
 ded the first Garments of fine spynning y^e were made
 of wooll for the decking of Women) are almoste su-
 burbes to the Cittie. Bæotia is renowned with The-
 bæ, which Cittie was builded by Amphion. Not that
 he drew stones together with the sound of his Harpe,
 (for it cannot seeme likely that anie such thing should
 be done) but for that with the sweetnesse of his elo-
 quence, he allured menne that dwelt in Rocks (who
 were altogether savage and unnurtured,) to become
 obedient to civil order and discipline. This Cittie glo-
 rieth in the Godds that were borne within her wals,
 as they affirme which with holy verses doe set out the
 commendations of Hercules and Bacchus. At Thebæ
 is the Groue Helicon, the Forrest Cytheron, the At-
 uer Ismenius, and the Fountaines Arethusa, Oedi-
 pus, Plamacee, and Dirce: but befoze all others Aga-
 nippe and * Hippocrene, which because Cadmus the
 first inuenter of Letters founde out as he rode about
 to searche what manner of Country he was come vnto,
 the Poets ranne vpon the bydle of liberty, publi-
 shing in theyr wrytinges, bothe that the one of them
 was raised by the stamping of a winged Horses hooft,
 and that the other being tasted of, did endue mennes
 mindes with eloquence: and also that the winged
 Horses hooft was opened, and that the waters there
 of being dronke, inspired folke wyth learning.

The Ilande * Eubea by shooting his side against
 the Coast of the maine Lande, dooth make the

This battell was
 betweene the
 Persians and A-
 thenians.

Bæotia.
 Thebæ nowe
 called Thiva,

Helicon

* Horswell

* Negropont.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Hauē of
Aulis.

Two wonderfull
Ryuers,

The Partriches
of Bæotia

The nature of
Partriches in
generall

Hauen of Aulis, renowned in all ages for remembrance of the confederacie of Græce. The Bæotians are the same people that were the Lelegs, though whose Country runneth the Riuer Cephissus & falleth into the Sea. In this land is the Bay of Oxus, the Towne of Larissa, and Delphirame also, wherein is the Chappell of Amphiaraus, and the Image of Diana, which the Caruar Phidias did make. Varro supposeth that there are two Riuers in Bæotia, though of nature vnlike, yet nothing differing in wonderfulness. If sheepe drinke of the one, they flæces change into a Russet colour. If they drinke of the other: as manie of their flæces as were of a browne colour, become whyte. He addeth moreouer that there is a pitte to be seene, that killeth as manie as drinke of it.

Where as Partriches in all other places are free like as the rest of birds be, in Bæotia they are not free: neither are they at liberty to flye where they list, but but haue boundes in the berie ayre, which they dare not passe. Insomuch that they neuer goe beyond they appointed limits, nor neuer flie ouer into the Marches of Athens. This is peculiar to the Partriches of Bæotia. For such things as are common to all other Partriches, we will treate of generally hereafter. Partriches are lie in trimming and fencing their nestes. For they hedge in their haunts with prickling shrubs, and sharpe sprigges, to the intent such beastes as are noysome vnto them may bee kept off with the sharpnesse of the thornes. Under their Egges they lay dust: and they come and goe priuily, least they often haunting should betray the place. Many times the Hennes remoue the egges out of the way, to deceiue the Cocks, who trouble them out of all measure with they continuall flickering about them. There is fighting among the Cocks for the Hens: and it is thought that those

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

those which are ouercome, doe abide the other to tread them as if they were Hennes. They are so ranke of nature, that if the winde doe but blow from y^e Cocks, the Hennes become with egge, euen wyth the very sent of them. And if anie manne come nere the place where they sitte, the Hennes springing forth doe offer themselves of their owne accorde to the commers, and fegning some default in their fete oz their winges, (as though they might be by and by caught) they counterfet a slowe pace befoze them. By which subtiltye they eg forth such as they meete, and mocke them vntill they haue tolled them and drawne them a greate way of from theyr neste. Neyther are their yong ones lesse carefull for theyr parte, howe to saue themselves. For when they perceiue that they are seene, they caste themselves vpon their backes, and take vp cloddes in theyr fete, with the couert whereof they hyde themselves so subillie, that they escape euen when they are founde.

CAP. XII.

Of Thessaly & Magnesia, and of the Townes therein : of the River Pencus : of the plesantnes of Tempee : of the heyght of the Mountaine Olimpus : and of him that stroke out King Philips eye.



Hessaly is the same country y^e beareth y^e name of Amonia, which Homer calleth Argos Pelasgicū, where Hellen was borne, of whom the Kinges were called Hellenes. At the backe hereof

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Stretcheth Pieria toward Macedonie: which beeing conquered, came in subiection to the *Macedons*. Many Townes and many Rivers are there. Of Townes the notablest are Phthia, Larissa, Thessalia, & Thebae. Of Rivers, the notablest is Peneus, which running downe by Ossa and Olympus, by meanes of the Hyls bowing gently on bothe sides with wooddy bottoms, maketh the Thessalian Tempee: and sweeping thence wyth broader streames thzough Macedonie & Magnesia, falleth into the Gulfe of Thermy. Unto Thessalie belong the playnes of Pharsaly, wherein were the thundring stormes of the * civill wars. And to the intent we goe not altogether to knowne hyls: let them buzie themselves about Othrys & Pindus, which seeke for the originall of the Lapythes: or about Ossa which delight to linger in the fables of the Centaures. As for Pelion, the marriage feast of *Peleus* and *Thetis* have brought it so much to knowledge, that it may be a marvell howe it should be kept in huggermugger. For the thinges that are to bee seene in Olympus, doe declare that *Homer* did not celebrate it thzough unadvised rashnesse. For it riseth so bigge, with so hygh a toppe, that the dwellers by doe call the knappe of it heauen. Ther is on the top of it an Altar dedicated to *Iupiter*, where upon if any part of the inwards be layd, they are never blowne a sonder wyth blastes of the wynde, nor washed away with rayne: but when the yere comes about againe, they are founde the selfe same that they were left. And whatsoever is once consecrated there unto the God, it is pryuiledged for ever fro corruption of the aire. Letters wrytten in the ashes continue tyll the Ceremonies of the next yere. In the Country of Magnesia is the Towne of * Methone, in the sledge wherof *Phillip* the Father of great *Alexander* of Macedonie, lost hys eye by the stripe of an Arrow, which a Townes

Betweene Caesar
and Pompey,

Mount Olimpus

Modon.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

a Townsman named *Aster* shot at him with his own name, and the name of the party that he shot it at, and the place that he wounded written thereupon. That this people could skill of Archery, we may believe by *Philoctetes*, soasmuch as *Melibæa* is reckoned in the foote of this Country. But to the intent we proceede no further then wee have Poets for our defence, the fountaine *Libechrus* also appertaineth to *Magnesia*.

CAP. XIII.

Of Macedonie, and the successyon of the Kinges thereof: and of the stone Peantis.



He people which were sometime the *Edonians*, and that which was the Lande of *Migdony*, or the Countrey of *Pieria*, or *Ac-mathia*, is now in one entyre terme the Realme of *Macedonie*. And the partitions which heretofore

were senerally disioyned, being nowe vnited in the name of *Macedones*, are become all one body. *Macedonie* therefore is bounded on the forepart with the *Marches of Thrace*. The South Countrey of *Thessaly* is inhabited by the *Epirots*. On the Westside are the *Dardanians* and *Illyrians*. Where the North beateth vpon it, it is fenced in with *Pæony* & *pelagony*. From the *Triballs* it shooteth forth in Mountaines to the colde Northeast wynde. It is deuided from *Thrace* by the Riuier *Strymon* which runneth from the Mountayne *Hæmus*.

The bounds of
Macedonie

* The people of
Seruia & Rascia

I.iii.

But

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Orestides

But to passe Rhodopee with silence which is a Mountaine of Mygdony, and Athos sayled throught by the persian fléete, and cutt of frō the maine Land, by the mountenaunce of a myle & a halfe, together wyth the baines of Gold and Siluer, wherof there are digged vppe verie good and great stoze in the fieldes of Macedonie, I wyll speake of the Countrey Orestide. There are a people which take the name of Orestides heerebpon. *Orestes* fleeing like an outlawe from Mycene after he had killed his mother, forasmuch as hee hadde determined to goe further of, commanded that a yong Sonne of hys, bozne in Aemathia of Hermione whom he had taken to be his companion in all aduentures, should be brought vp priuillie hère. The Childe bearing his Fathers name, as he grew to mans estate so also grewe in courage and stomacke méete for hys royall race: and conquering all that extendeth to the Coast of Macedony, and the Adriatish Sea, hee called the Land (whereof he was ruler) Orestide.

The Gyants war
agaynst Heauen.

Phlægra (in which place, befoze there was anye Towne there, the report goeth y a battell was fought betwéene the hoste of Heauen and the Gyants,) dooth put vs in minde to declare througblie with how great pzoofes of soueraigntie there, the tokens of that Heauenlie warfare haue and doo continue it vnto thys day. If at any time (as it commeth to passe indéede) the brookes ryse with foule weather, and the excelle of waters breaking theyr bankes doo shoote themselves ouer violently into the fields: they say that euen now throught the gulling of the water, are discovered bones like to mens carkasses, but farre bigger, which for the vnmeasurable hugeness of them, are reported to haue béene the bodies of that monstrous Army. And thys opinion is furthered with the euidence of excessyue great stones, wherewith heauen was thought to haue béene

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

beene assaulted. I will procede to the reason which
extende into Thessaly and Aemony. For they be heigh
er then that in anie place, the height of the Mountain
is able to reache therunto. Neither is there any thing
in anie Land vnder Heauen, that may woorthely bee
compared hereunto in height, as whereunto only the
rage of water neuer attained when y flood ouerwhel-
med all thinges els with wozie moistnesse. There re-
maine yet prints of no small credite, whereby it ap-
peareth that these places were above the stormy flood.
For in the darke Caves of the Hilles, which at that
time were eaten hollow with the strugling of the wa-
ter, the shelles of Fishes are left behinde, and many o-
ther things which are cast vpp by the working of the
rough Sea: so that although (to see to) the places bee
mayne Land: yet they haue a resemblaunce of y Sea
shore.

Nowe will I speake of the Inhabiters. *Aema-*
thius who was the first that obtained soueraigntie in
Amathia, (whither it be because the knowledge of his
pedegræ is woꝛne out by time, or because it is a mat-
ter farre fette) is counted to bee byedde of the earth.
After him the name of *Aemathia* which proceeded frō
him, continued to the Realme of Macedony. But *Mas-*
cedo the Nephewe of *Deucalion* by the Mothers side,
(who onelie with the familie of his houtholde scaped
from the general destruction) chaunged the name, and
called it Macedony, after himselfe. After *Macedo*
followed *Caranus* Captaine of a companie of Pelopo-
nesians: who according to the aunswere gyuen by *A-*
pollo, builded a Citty in the same place, where he had
seene a hearde of Goates sitte, and named it * *Egæa*, Which may be
in which place the custome was to bury theyꝝ Kings: interpreted,
neyther was it lawfull among the auncient Mace- Goteham.
dones, to burie their chiefe states in anie other place

The descent of
the kinges of
Macedoni.

Which may be
interpreted,
Goteham.

It.

then

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

King Alexander,
a louer of Mu-
sicke.

Kinge Archelaus
a louer of Lear-
ning.

than there. After *Caranus* succeeded *Perdicas* in the two and twentieth Olimpiad, who was the firste that bare the name of King: after whom came *Alexander* the Sonne of *Amintas*, who was counted rich, and not without cause. For he had so good successe in encreasing his substance, that he first of all men, sent Images of cleane golde for a gyft, one to *Apollo* at Delphos, and another to *Jupiter* at Elis. He was greatlie giuen to delight bys hearing: insomuch that for bys pleasures sake, he entertained with honourable pensions as long as he liued manie that were cunning vpon Instruments, among whom was *Pyndarus* the Harper. From this man *Archelaus* receiued the kingdom, who was a politick Prince in seates of warre, and the firste deuiser of battell vpon the Sea. Whys *Archelaus* was so great a louer of learning, & he made *Euripides* the Tragicall Poet, one of his private Counsell. At whose burial, he was not content to follow the Verse onelie, but also he shoke his hayre, and vttered in countenance the sorow that he conceiued in bys hart. The same *Archelaus* winning the wager in running with Chariots at the gaminges of *Pythia* and *Olimpus*, shewed himselfe rather to haue the hart of a glorious Greeke then of a royall King, in seeking that kind of playe. After *Archelaus* the state of Macedony being troubled with dissention, at last was stayed in the raigne of *Amyntas*, who had three Sons, of whom *Alexander* succeeded his Father: who being dispatched out of the way, the fruition of that great prebeminence was first giuen to *Perdicas*: by whose decease the kingdom was left by inheritance vnto his Brother *Philip*, who (as we tolde you before) lost bys right eye at *Methone*, of which maine there had gone a foze token before.

For at his marriage feast it is reported that the Musicians

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Musicians which serued that daie, sung (as it were in sport) a song of the one eyed Gyants, called Cyclops. Thys Phillip begat great *Alexander*, howbeit that *Olympias Alexanders Mother*, coueting to purchase hym a nobler Father, auouched him to haue bene begotten by a Dragon. But howsoeuer the case stode, *Alexander* so behaued himselfe, that he was beleued to be the Sonne of a God. He trauielled ouer the worlde, vsing the direction of *Aristotle* and *Callisthenes*. Hee conquered Asia the lesse, Armeny, Iberia, Albany, Cappadocia, Syria, and Egypt. He passed ouer y^e Mountaines Taurus and Caucasus: He subdued the *Bactrians*: hee raigned ouer the *Medes* and *Persians*: Hee wan Inde, and went beyond all that *Liber* and *Hercules* reached vnto. He was of personage moze statelie than Dan, with long and straight necke, cherefull & clere eyes, cheekes ruddy with a pleasantnesse, and comely featured in all proportions of bodye, not without a certaine maiestie. Being conqueror of all men, hee was hymselfe a thral to wyne and wrath. Through surfette of drunkennesse he died at Babylon, somewhat after a moze base and vncomey sorte then he had lyued. Wee finde that those that came after him, were bozne rather to increase the glozy of the Romaines, then to inherite so great renowne. Macedony bringeth forth a stone which they call *Pæantis*. The common reporte goeth, that this stone doth helpe Women, bothe in the time of theyr conception, and in the time of their labour. It is founde much about the Tombe of *Tyresias*.

King Phillip

Great Alexander

The stone
Pæantis.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

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King Phillip

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The stone
Pæantis.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XIIII.

*Of the manners and customes of the Thracians. Of
the places and peoples of Thrace. Of Cranes and
Swallowes. Of Hellespont. Of the Ilande
Clarob, and of the Aegæum
Sea.*

* Romania

The manners
and customes of
the auncient
Thracians.



Now it is time to
take our iourneye into *
Thrace, and to sette sayle
toward the puissantest Na-
tions of Europe : which
whosoever will looke vpon
advisedlie, shall easily finde
that there is a contempt of
life in the barbarous Thra-
cians, though a certaine discipline of moother wytt.
They agree all to die willingly : some of them believ-
ing that the soules of them that decease retorne a-
gaine, and othersome thinking that they die not, but
are in a moze happie and blisful state. Among most of
them, the birth daies are sorrowfull, and contrariwise
the burials are ioyfull. In somuch that the Fathers
and Mothers fall a weeping when theyr Childzen are
newe bozne, and reioyce when they are deade. The
Wenue doo glorie in the number of theyr Wives, and
count it an honour to haue manie bedfellowes. Such
Women as are chare of their chastitie, doo leape into
the fires where their dead Husbandes are burned, and
(which they thinke to be the greatest token of chastity
that may bee) runne headlong into the flame. When
Women come to the time of marriage, they take not
hus

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Husbands at the appointment of their Parents : but such of them as excel others in beautie, set themselves forth to sale, and making Proclamation who will giue moste, they marrie not to him that is of best conditions, but to him that is best Chapman. Those that are foule or deformed, bring dowries with them to blesse Husbands withall. When they feast, bothe sexes of them goe about the hartes, and cast the seede of certaine Hearbs growing among them into the fire. The fume of which Hearbes so striketh vp into their heads that it woundeth theyr senses, and maketh them like Drunken folke, whereat they haue a good sporte. Thus much concerning their customes. Nowe shall ensue of their places and peoples. Along the Ryuer Strymon on the right hande thereof, inhabite the Denselats. There are also manie kinreds of the Belles, euen vnto the Ryuer Nestus, which runneth about the foote of the Mountaine Pangæus. The soyle of the Odryses sendeth forth the Ryuer Hebrus which runneth among the Briants, Delonks, Thynes, Corpills, and other barbarous nations, & toucheth also y^e Cycones. Then is there Mount Hæmus, sixe myles high, the back part wherof is inhabited by the *Mæsiens, Gets, Sarmats, Scythians*, and manie other Nations.

The Ryuer
Hebrus.

Mount Hæmus

On the sea coast of Pontus dwelleth the people of Sythony, the renowne whereof is augmented by Orpheus the Poet and Propheete that was borne there, who is reported to haue practised the secrets (whither it were of his Musicke or of his Ceremonies,) in the Promontorie Sperchius. Afterwarde is the Boole of Biston, and not farre from thence the Country of Marony, wherein was the Towne of Tyrada sometime the stable of *Diomedes* hoeses. But nowe it hath giuen place to time, and there remaineth no more but the foundation of the Towre. Not farre from thence is

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Abdera.

Democritus.

the Citty Abdera which *Diomedes* sister builded, & called so after her owne name. Anon after, it became the house of *Democritus* y natural Philosopher, & therfore to (say the truth) it is the moze renowned. This Abdera beeing by time decayed, was restozed to a greater countenance by the *Clazomenians* comming out of Asia, the hundzeth and one and thirty Olympiad, who abolishing the things that had passed befoze, restozed it to the olde name againe. The comming of *Xerxes* made the place of Doriscon famous, because he mustered hys Armie there. Mount *Hæmus* hath y tombe of *Polydore* to shewe, on that side which the *Scythians* *Arcteres* dw inhabit, and it hath the Cittie which in olde time was called *Gerania*, and is now called of the barbarous people *Cattruza*, from whence the repozte goeth that the *Pygæans* were dzyuen by *Cranes*.

Of the nature
and order of
Cranes.

Surely it is manifest that *Cranes* in the wynter time dw flye in great heards towards the North, and it shall not græue me to declare whither, and in what sort they direct their sight. They march in araye as it were an Armie vnder an Ensigne. And least the violence of the windes should dzyue them from the coaste to which they direct theyz course, they gorge theselues wyth Sande, and balace themselves by taking vppe stones of a measurable waight. When they mount as high as they can, to the intent from thence (as from a hygh watchtowze) to aime the Landes which they would goe vnto. He that is surest of wyng goeth befoze the Hearde, and with his claryng rebuketh their slothfulnesse, and causeth the trayne behinde to make haste after. When he wereth hoarce, another takes his ronne. When they shall passe the Sea of Pontus, they seeke for the narrowest places, which they may easilie finde by eye sight, and they are betwene *Taurica* and *Paphlagonia*, that is to say betwene *Carambis* and

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

and the Rammes head. As soone as they knowe them-
selues to be past the mid channell, they disburden the
selues of the stones in theyr feete. So the Shipmenne
report, who by suddaine aduenture haue oftentymes
bene rayned vppon wyth theyr stonie showers. As
for theyr dance, they put it not by againe befoze they
be well assured of theyr abyding. They are all alike
carefull for such as are weary. Insomuch that if any of
them tye, the rest flocke altogether and beare them
vppon that faint, vntill they may recover their strength
by resting. Neyther are they lesse circumspecte vppon
the Land. For they keepe watch a nights, in such wise
that euery tenth of them waketh. Those that watche,
holde little weyghts in their clawes, which reproue
them of sleepe if they happen to let them fall. If aught
be to be auoyded, they giue warning thereof by clary-
ing. Theyr colour betrayeth their age, for the elder
they growe, the blacker they were.

Let vs come to the Promontorie * Chrysokeras,
renowned with the Cittie * Byzance heretofore cal-
led Lygos, which is distant from * Dyrrachium sea-
uen hundred and eleven miles. For so much is y^e space
betwene the Adriatick Sea, and * propontis. In the
Country of Cenik not far from Flauiope a Towne
builded and peopled with Romaines, is the Towne of
Byzia in tymes past the Palace of King Tereus, now
bated and vnhanted of Swallowes, and so forth of
other byrds: although it bee so that Swallowes doo
shunne to come within Thebes also, because the wals
thereof haue bene so often taken. For among other
thinges: that they haue a kinde of foreknowledge, it
is knowne hereby, that they wyll not come neere a
house that is like to fall, nor come vnder the roofe that
by any means shal perish. Surely they are not chased
by rauening foules, neither are they a pray to any, but
are as holy birds.

There

* It may be in-
terpreted Gol-
denhorne.

* Constanti-
nople.

* Durazo.

* The Sea of
Constantinople

The nature of
Swallowes.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

That is to say a narrow balke of grounde betwene two seas.

It may be interpreted Hartsted.

* Dogs Tombe or dogs graue.

* Danow or Tonware.

* Corfu.

There is an other * Isthmos in Thrace of lyke straightnesse, and hauing a narrow Sea of like wydenesse to that of Peloponnesus, vpon the shores wherof stande two Citties, on either side one. The shore toward the Sea of Constantinople is beautified wyth the Towne of Pactie, and Melane bay with the Cittie * Cardy : which hath that name because the platt of it is in fashion like a hart. All the great Sea of Hellespont is streightned into leauē furlonges, which space disseuereth the coast of Asia from Europe. Here also stande two Citties, Abidos in Asia, and Seitos in Europe. And harde by are two Promontories one ouer against the other : Mastusia of Chersonesus, where endeth the thirde coast of Europe, and Sygeum of Asia, where is a little Hill called * Cynossema the Tombe of Hecuba, and the Tower of Proteflans, put to the vse of a Chappell.

On the Northmarches of Thrace, beateth the Riuier * Ister, on the Caste Pontus and Propontis : and on the South, the Egæan Sea. Betwene Tenedos and Chius, is the Iland Claros situate at such place as the Egæan Sea wydneth. On the ryght hand, as men sayle to Antandros, there is a Rock (for so it deserues to be called rather then an Ile) which (to them that beholde it a farre of) seemeth to haue the shape of a Goate, which the Greekes call Ega, that is to saye a Goate. Of this Roke the Egæan Gulfe taketh his name. From Phalarion a Promontorie of * Corcyra, hangeth out a Rock of the likenesse of a Ship, into the which *Vlysses* bys Shyppe was beleued to haue beens transformed. Cythera which is fye myles from Mallea, was heretofore named Porphyris.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XV.

*Of Creta, and of many other thinges pertay-
ning thereunto.*



Ore easie it is to

to treate fully of * Creta, * Now Candie
the to say expresse in what
Sea it lyeth. For y^e Greeks
haue so mingled the names
of the Sea that enuironeth
it, that while they thruste
one in an others place,
they haue almost drowned

altogether. Nevertheless, I will bestowe my trauell
with as much faithfulness as I canne, in buttelling it
out, to the intent that nothing may hang in vncertain-
tie. It stretcheth out a great length betwene y^e East
and the West, hauing Greece butting against it on
the one side, and Cyrene on the other. On the North-
side it is beaten vpon with the * Egæan Sea, and on
the South with the Libicke and Egiptian Seas. It
was garnished with a hundred Citties (as they report
which haue lauash tongues of theyr owne) but indeede
with a hundred great and lordly proud Townes: the
chiefe whereof were Gortim, Cydon, Gnoson, The-
rapne, and Scylletion. Dosiades reporteth that it was
named Crete, of the Lady Crete, the daughter of Hes-
perus. Anaximander saith, it was so called of Cretes k.
of the Cretes. Crates auoucheth that it hight, first Ae-
ria, and anon after Curetis. And manie also affyrme,
that of the temperatenesse of the ayre, it was called

The situation
of Candy

* Or Goresca

The auncient
names of Candy

L,

* Macaro-

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The blessed Ile.
Of things first
founded in that
Ile.

Mount Ida.

The manners
and customes of
the auncient
Candians.

Illusion of the
deuill by wal-
king Ghostes,

* Macaronesus. It was the first that could skil of sea matters and of shooting. It was the first that comprehended words in writing. It was the first that taught dauncing in Armoz, called the Pyrrhicke daunce, of *Pyrrhus* the first deuiler thereof. It was the first that trayned tropes of *Herzsmenne* to winde and vnwinde themselves in way of sport and daltance, whereuppon was after ward founded the vse of warlike discipline. The arte of Musicke began first there, by meanes of the Dactyles of *Ida*, who finding out the distinction of tunes by the sounding and tinckling of brasse, brought it in order of songe, and sunge ditties to it. It looketh whyte by reason of the snowie toppes of the Mountaines *Dictimus* and *Cadiscus*, which are so exceeding white, that vnto such as sayle a farre off, they seeme rather clowdes then hilles. Besides the others, there is *Ida*, which befoze the rising of the Sunne, seeth the Sunne.

Varro in his worke intituled of the Seacoasts, affirmeth that in his time, the Tombe of *Iupiter* was there to be scene. The people of *Crete* doe very deuoutlye worshippe *Diana*, whom in their owne mother tongue they cal *Brithomartis*, which is as much to saie in our language, as Swete maide. No man may lawfullie enter into the Goddesses Temple, but barefooted. The saide Temple sheweth the workmanship of *Dadalus*. By Gortyn runneth the Riuier *Lathay*, at the which the Gortynes saie, that *Europa* was brought in vppon a Bulles back. The same Gortynes doe worshippe *Cadmus*, *Europas* brother, of whō they report thus. He is scene, and meeteth folke, but in the shutting in of the Euenings toward night, he offereth himselfe to fight, with a countenaunce of much greater maiestie. The *Gnosians* account the Goddess *Minerva* to be a Countrewoman of theirs, and affirme that

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

that Cozne was firſte ſowne among them , ſtanding boldlie in contention with the Athenians for that matter. The fieldes of Crete are well ſtozed wyth wyld Goates : but it wanteth Kedde déere. It breedeth not anie where Wolues , Foxes, and other fourefooted Beaſts that be ſcarefull. There is no kind of ſerpents there. There is great ſtoze of Wynges . The ſoyle is wonderous batling. The increaſe of fruites of trees is abundant. For in a part of this Ile onely , Cypreſſe Trees beeing ſelled doe ſpring againe. There is an Hearbe called * Alimos , whereof if a man champe a little , it keepeth him from being a hungred for one whole daie , and therefore this alſo is peculiar to Crete. There is a kinde of Spider, called Phalangium. If yee demaund what force it hath, there is no ſtrength at all in the bodie of it, but if you would learne what power it hath, the man whom it ſtingeth dyeth of the poyſon. The ſtone alſo which is called * Idæus dactylus, is ſayde to growe in this Ilande. It is of the colour of yron, and it is in ſhape like a mans thombe.

What thinges
Candy breedeth.

* Hungarleſſe

* The Finger-
ſtone.

Crete hath no night Owles, and if any be brought thether, they dye out of hand.

L.ii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XVI.

*Of Caristos, and the hote waters therein, and of
the byrds called Carists. Of Chalcis, of
the Circle Iles, and of the Islands
Ios, and Delos,*



Aristos hath hote

Bathes which they call Hellops, and byrdes called Carists, which flye into the fire without finding their feathers: and also a kynde of fine Lynnen which remaineth in the fire without perishing. This Ilande (as

* Brastelande

* Negropont

Sdiles,

Callidemus auoucheth) was in olde time taken for * Chalces, because Brasse was there first founde. That the Titans raigned there time out of minde, the rytes of theyr Religions do declare. For the Caristians do diuine seruice to *Briareus*, like as the Chalcideans do to *Aegæon*. For in a maner all * Euboia was in subiection to the Titans. It is supposed that these Ilands tooke the name of Cyclads, because that although they be situate some further then some from * Delos: yet they stand all in a Circle round about Delos, and the Greekes call a circle Cyclos. Ios is moze famous then the rest by reason that *Homer* is buried there. It is heere to be remembred, that after the first flood, which is noted to haue bene in the time of *Ogyges*, when the day had continued as darke as night, by the space of nyne Monethes together: Delos before all other Lands

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Lande was lightned with the Sunne beames, and thereof gate hys name, in that it was y first that was restored to light. Nowe betwene Ogiges and Deucalion is accounted the space of fire hundred yeres.

CAP. XVII.

Of the Ilande Ortygia, and of Quayles.



Elos is also called Quaylland.

* Ortygia, the most renowned of all the Cyclads, being it selfe one of the number of them, and is named diuersly: sometime Asteria, of the honouring of Apollo, there: sometime Lagia, of hunting: and Cynethus, and

Perpole because fire pannes, and fire it selfe also were founde there. In thys Iland were Quayles seene first which byrds the Greekes cal Ortyges. Men think that these foules are in the tuition of Latona. They are not to bee seene at all seasons, but haue theyr time of comming, which is when Sommer is gone. When they passe over the Seas, they flye leysurely at y first, cherishing theyr strength wyth flying softly for feare of a longer iourney. But as sone as they spy Lande, they cluster on a flock, and thronging close together, make all the speede they can: which hast of theyrs doth oftentimes turne to the destruction of them that are vpon the Sea. For it happeneth in the nights, that they rende the tackling, and bearing the sayleclothes

Of Quayles
and of theyr
propertyes.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The quail guyde.

before them by violence, turne the bottomes of the keeles upwarde. They neuer sette forth whyle the Southerne winde bloweth, for feare of the force of a more swelling foggie blaste. They commonly comitt themselves to the Northerne wyndes, to the intent that the gale thereof being more drie and more vehement, may the easier carrie their bodies which are somewhat fatte, and by reason thereof somewhat slow also. He that guydeth the flocke, is called * Ortygometra. As soone as he draweth towarde the Land, the Goshawke (which watcheth for the nonce) leazeth vppon him, and therefore it is all they seeking to get them a guyde of a strange bryde, by whom to escape the first danger. Their chiefe delight is to feede vpon the seede of venemous hearbs, and therefore wisemen haue forbidden them their Tables. And this lyuinge creature onely (sauiug manne) suffereth the falling sicknesse.

CAP. XVIII.

*Of the Ile Eubæa, nowe called
Nigropont.*



He Ile of Eubæa is disennured with so small a cut from the maine land of Bæotia, that it is to bee doubted whether it bee to be numbred among Ilands or no. For on that syde which they call Eurypus, it is ioyned to the Lande with a brydge, and is gone vnto a foote by the frame of a very

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

a very short Engine. It shooteth into the North with the Promontorie Cæneum, and with two other it extendeth into the South, whereof Gerastus saith the Countrey of Athens, and Caphreus looketh into Hellespont, where after the destruction of Troy (whether it were through the wrath of *Minerva*, or (as the certainer report goeth) through the influence of the Starre Arcturus) the Greeke Paue suffered great losse by shipwreck.

The headland of Capharew

CAP. XIX.

Of the Islande Paros, and the stone Sarda.



Paros is renowned

for the Marble that is in it. Next Delos it is the best inhabited wth colonies. But before it hadd y^e name of Paros, it was called Minoia. For being conquered by *Minos*, as long as it continued under the Cretish

dominion, it was called Minoia. Besides the Marble, it yeeldeth the stone Sarda, which is better then Marble, but yet accounted as basest of all Jewels. Cygh^{teene} myle from Delos is the Ile of Naxos, wherein is the Towne of Strongyle. But before it was called Naxos, it bare the name of Dyonisia, eyther because it was the harborough of *Bacchus*, or els because it excelled the rest in fruitfulness of Vines. Besides these, there be many moe of y^e Circle Isles, but y^e things that are chiefly woorthy to be remembred are in the Isles aforesaid.

* The Stone Sarda.

Naxos now called Nixia

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XX.

Of the Ilande Icaros, and of the Phylosopher Pythagoras : of the Islands Melos, Carpathos, Rhodes, and Lemnos, and of the shaddowe of Mount Athos.

Now it is called
Nicaria.



Samos.
Pythagoras.

* Now called
Mylo.
* Scarpanto.

Caros also is one of the Islands called Sporades, and gaue the name to the Icarish Sea. Thys Ile shooting forth in Rocks betwene Samos and Myconus, is altogether harbourlesse : and because it hath no Bay nor Hauen to ar-

ryue at, it is ill spoken of for the dangerousnesse of the Coastes of it. Varro therefore is of opinion, that *Icarus* of Crete perished there by shipwack, and that the place tooke hys name of the misfortune of the man. In Samos nothing is more notable then y^e *Pythagoras* was that Countryman borne : who being offended at the Lordlinesse of the Tyrants, forsooke hys native Country, and arryued in Italy in the tyme that *Brutus* which dzaue the Kings out of Rome was Consull * *Melos* (which *Calymachus* calleth *Melanis*) hard by *Acolia*, is the roundest of all the Isles. For * *Carpathus* is the same whereof the Carpathian sea hath hys name. The ayre is neuer so clowdye but the Sonne shyneth vppon the Rhodes. The Lemnians worshippe *Vulcane*, and therefore the chiefe Cittie of
* *Lemnos*

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Lemnos is called Hæphestia. There is also y^e towne of Myrina, into y^e Marketsted wherof, the Mountaine Athos casteth his shadowe out of Macedonie, which thing (not without cause) men haue noted for a wonder, soasmuch as Athos is fourescore and six miles of frō Lemnos. Surely Athos is of such a height, y^e it is supposed to bee higher then from whence the rayne falleth. Which opinion hath got credite herebpon, for that the ashes which are left vpon the Altars y^e stande on the toppe of it, are neuer washt awaie, nor doo in anie wise diminish, but doe alwaies continue even in the same heape that they were raked vppe in. On the toppe of it was sometime y^e towne Acrothion, wher, in the Inhabiters lived halfe so long againe as the inhabitants of other places: and therfore the Greekes call the people thereof Macrobian, which is as much to say in our language, as longliued.

* Stalimene.

The exceeding height of Mount Athos.

CAP. XXI.

Of Hellespont, Propontis, the Bosphor of Thrace and of the marvellous nature of the fishes called Dolphins.



He fourth coast

of Europe beginneth at * Hellespont, and endeth at the mouth of Maotis. At the saide widenesse which divideth Europe and Asia a sunder, gathereth into a straight of seauē furlongs. This is Hellespont, here

* Saint Georges arme.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* The Sea of Constantinople.

* The straighte of Constanti-ple, and it signifieth the Oxeforde.

The wonderful nature of Dolphins and their loue towardes manne.

did *Xerxes* make a bydge of shippes and passe ouer a foote. From thence stretcheth a narrowe arme of the Sea to a Cittie of Asia called *Priapus*, which *Alexander* the great sayled vnto, and gotte it into his handes, when he went about to conquer the worlde. From thence wydning into a mayne Sea, it groweth narrow againe toward * *Propontis*: and by and by gathereth into halfe a mile bzeadth, and is called the * *Bosphor* of Thrace, at which place *Darius* conuayed ouer his armie. These Seas haue manie Dolphins, which haue in them many straunge things to be wondered at. First and foremost, the Seas bzeede not any thing swifter or nimbler then them: insomuch as oftentimes in their leaping vpp, they shote theselues quite ouer the topps of the maine sailes of the ships. Wherfoeuer they become, they goe by couples. They bzing forth pigs, and the tenth month is the ful time of their farrying, and they farroe euer in Sommertime, and giue their pigs sucke, and while they bee verie yonge they take them in at their mouth, and they wayt vpon them for a time till they were strong. They liue thirtie yeres as hath bene tryed by experience in cutting of theyr tailes for a marke to knowe them by. They haue theyr mouthes not in y same place where other Beastes haue, but almost in theyr bellies, and contrarie to the nature of Fishes they onely moue theyr tongues. They haue sharpe pricks on their backs, which stand vppe stife when they be moued to anger, and are hidden as it were in a sheath whē their minds be quiet. Men say they dent not in the water, nor take any bzeath but aboue in the aire. When y Northwind bloweth they be light of hearing, & contrariwise thick of hearing whē y wind is in the South. They delight in Musicke, reioysing to heare Chalmes, & whersoeuer is harmonie, thither flock they together in heards. In the

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the raign of *Augustus*, a boy in Campane, first trayned a Dolphin wth shivers of bread, & did so much by custom that he was contented to be fedde by hand. Afterward when y^e boy waxed bold in playing with him, he carryed him frō the land into y^e lake of Laurine, & beare the boy as it were on his back frō the shoze of y^e bay, vnto * Puteolis. This was done many yeeres together, so long til y^e continual beholding therof made it to seeme no wonder. But when the lad was dead, the Dolphin mourning for y^e want of him, died for sorrow in y^e sight of al men. I wold be lothe to vouch this thing, but y^e it is registred in y^e wrytyngs of *Mecanas*, & *Fabian*, & many others. Anon after, vppon the seacoast of Affrick at Hippon Dyarrhyton, a Dolphin beeing fed by y^e men of Hippon, offered himself to be handled, and euer now an then caried such as were set vpon his back. And this thing was not done by y^e peoples hands only, for *Flavianus* y^e Proconsul of Affrick handled him himselfe, and anointed him wth ointments, insomuch as the Dolphin being cast a sleepe with y^e strangnes of the smell, was tumbled hither & thither for dead, and many monethes after desisted frō his accustomed keeping of cōpany. At Iassus a cittie of Babilon, a Dolphin fel in loue with a lad, & in folowing him ouer eagerly after their accustomed sportyng together, shot himself into y^e land and there stuck fast. *Alexander* y^e great interpreting it to haue bene y^e loue of the * God of the sea, made the lad chiefe priest to *Neptune* nere vnto y^e said cittie, as *Egesidemus* maketh report. Another childe named *Hirmias* likewise riding on a Dolphins back in the sea, & being drowned by violence of the waues, was carryed backe againe to lande by the Dolphin, who toke such repentance, that he punished the fact with wilfull death, and neuer returned moze into the Sea. There are stozz of other such examples, & yet I wyll not speake of *Arion*, whose aduenture is credibly auouched by *Chronicles*.

* Pozzolo.

* Neptune.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Furthermoze, if they2 yong pygs at any time playe the wantons, they2 auncients sette one of the elder sozte to be guyde ouer the Hearde, by whose instructi- on they learne to slippe from the assault of greater fi- shes that rush in vppon them, howbeit that in those Seas there be very few great ffishes except it be the Seale.

Tunnys.

In Pontus there is great stoze of Tunnys, and they bzeede not lightlie els where. For there is no place that they come sooner to their full growth in, then there: and y is by reason of the plenty of swete waters. Their comming into the Sea is in y spring- time, and they enter in by the right side of the shoze, and goe out by the left side: which thing they are thought to do, because they see better wpyth the right eye then with the left.

CAP. XXII.

*Of Ister: of the beaste called a Beuer, and of
the precious stone of Pontus.*

* Danow or
Tonwarc.



*Ster riseth in the
Hylles of Germanie, and
issueth out of a Mountaine
that lieth ouer against Tur
gew, a part of the ancient
Gall. It receiveth into it
threescore Ryuers, almoste
all able to beare Shippes,
and it falleth into Pontus
with seauen monthes, wherof the first is called Reuce,
the second Narcistoma, the thirde Calostoma, and the
fourth*

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

fourth Pseudostoma : for Boreostoma the first, and Stenostoma the first, are slower then the rest : and as for the seauenth, it is so dull and like vnto a Dole, that it hath not anie likelihoode of a streame. The firste four are so great, that by the space of forty miles together they are not intermedled with the Saltwater, but keepe theyr swete taste with vntorrupted sauoure.

Thzough all Pontus there is great store of Beuers, Beuers. which they call by the names of Fiber & Castor. Thys Beaste is like an Otter, and is a very sore byter, inso much that if he fasten vpon a man, hee will not let goe his holde vntill he feeles the bones crash betwene hys teeth.

His stones are greatly coueted for the medicinalenesse of them, and therefore when he findeth hymselfe put to the pinch, he byteth of his owne rods, and eateth them vp, to the intent men should haue no good of them when he is taken.

Pontus yeeldeth also precious stones of sundrye sortes, which of the Countrey wee call Pontiks : for some haue starres of the colour of Golde, and some of the colour of bloode in them, and they are counted among the sacred : for they are gathered rather for a shewe, then for anie vse that they serue to. They are not besprent in droppes, but are interlyned with long strokes of sundry colours. Agats and
Porphyrus.

¶.iii.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.



CAP. XXIII.

Of the Ryuer Hypanis, and the Fountaine Exampeus.



* They are
nowe a part of
Moscouia.

* May be inter-
preted Fayrfeete
they are also a
people of Mos-
couia.

He Ryuer *Hy-*
panis springeth among the
* Auchets. It is the prince
of Riuer in Scythia, pure
and verie wholesome to
drinke, untill such time as
it entreteth into the borders
of the * Callipodis, where
the fountaine Exampeus
(which is iustly defamed for the bytternesse of hys
spring) being mingled wth the clere streame, infecteth
the Riuer with hys fault, so that hee falleth into
the Sea unlike to himselfe.

Hereupon groweth diuersitie of opinions among
folke concerning Hypanis. For they that know hym
at the beginning, doe prayse him : and they that tast of
hym at the ende haue good cause to curse hym.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXIII.

*Of the Ryuer Boristhenes, and the people that dwell
thereby: of the nature of dogges: of the man-
ners of the Scythians: of the precious
stones called the Emerawd,
Cyanic, and Cry-
stall.*



Ithin the Coun-

try of the * Neuers spring-
eth the Ryuer * Borysthe-
nes, wherein are fishes of
excellent taste, without any
bones, having nothing but
very tender gristles. But
the Neuers (as we have
heard) in the summertime
are transformed into Wolves: and after ward when
they have passed a certaine time limited for the con-
tinuance in that state, they returne to theyr former
shape againe. The God of this people is Mars: in
tribbe of Images they worshippe Swoordear: they
offer menne in sacrifice and wyth theyr boanes
make fire to burne the sacrifices inythall. Next
Neighbours to these are the * Gelones: They make
bothe ragment for themselves and furniture for their
horses of theyr enemies skynnes.

* Nepar.

The Neuers are
now a part of
Moscouia.

The manners
and customes of
the auncient
Moscouites.

* These were
afterward called
Getes, and nowe
are Tartarians.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* These also are
now Tarrarians

* Meneaters or
Cannibals.

Theyr Countrey
is now called
Zaira & Seroan.

Wonderful dogs
& of the nature
and property of
dogs in general.

Upon the Gelones border the * Agathyrses, painting their faces with a blew colour, and dying theyr haire into a blew colour. And this is not done without a difference. For the better man he is, & deeper colour he dyeth himselfe: so that it is a token of lowe degree to bee lightlie painted. After them are the * Anthropophags, who like cursed captiues feede on Mans flesh. The which custome of that wicked nation, the Countreyes adioyning beare witnesse of, by lying continuallie waste, the inhabiteres of them abandoning them, and running away for feare of that cruell outrage: and this is the cause that from thence to the sea which they cal Tabis al along that coast which lyeth toward the Northeast, the land is utterly without inhabiter and altogether wyldernesse, untill yee come to the Seres.

The Chalibyes and Dahyes which inhabit a part of that Scythia that is in Asia, do differ nothing in cruellnesse from the most outragious of all. But the * Albanes inhabiteres of the Seacoast by the Caspian Sea, who will haue themselves thought to be the posteritie of Iason) are borne with white haire, and haue hore heads as soone as theyr haire buddeth, the colour whereof hath given name to the nation. The apple of theyr eyes is of colour bright gray, and therefore they see better by night then by day. The dogges that are bredde in this Countrey, excell all other beastes, for they pull downe Bulles, kill Lyons, and hold whatsoeuer they are put at. In consideration whereof, they deserved to be spoken of in Chronicles. We read that as Alexander was going toward Inde, the King of Albanie sent him two dogs for a present. Of which the one so disdained Swine and Beares brought before him, that being offended with the basenes of the pray he lay still a great while and would not once sturre at them:

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

them: *Alexander* thinking him to bee but a cowardly curre (because he knewe not hys properties) commanded him to be killed. But the other at the information of them that brought the present, being put to a Lyon kyled him. And anon after, spying an Oliphant, hee made a great leaping and skyping for ioy, and being put to him, first tyed the Beast with cunning fyght, and afterward (to the great feare of them that looked on) pulled him downe to the ground. These kinde of Dogs groweth to a very large syle, and make a farre terribler noyse in theyr barking, then is the roaringe of a Lyon.

These things are peculiar to y dogs of Albanie: the rest are common to all dogges. All dogs generally doo loue their Maisters, as is manifest by exampls. In *Epyre* a dogge descripyng the murtherer of his Master in a great thronge, bewrayed him by barking. When *Iason* of *Lycia* was slayne, hys dogge forsaking meate dyed for hunger. When the fire was kindled wherein the corse of King *Lysimachus* should be burned, his dogg threwe himselfe into the flame, & was consumed wyth him. Two hundred dogs brought home the King of the *Garamants* out of exile, and ouercame them in battell that withstode them. The *Colophonians* & *Castabalenses* carryed dogges with them to the warres, and made theyr foreward alwayes of them. In the time that *Appius Iunius*, and *Publius Silius* were Consules, a dogge folowed his Master that was condemned to pryson, and could not bee dzyuen away: and anon after, when he was executed, hee followed howling after him. And when the people of Rome for pitie gaue him meate, he carryed and layd it to his dead Masters mouth. Lastly when the carkasse was caste into *Tiber*, he swamme to it, and endeuoured to beare it aboue the streame. Onely dogges know their owne

Examples of the loue of dogges toward theyr Masters.

* It is nowe called Albanie

Dogs vsed in battell.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

names, and remember the waies that they haue gone. The Indians when their Bitches goe proud, tie them in the Forrestes to haue them lined by Tygers: of whom they caste away the firste litter, and likewise the seconde, as the which will serue to no purpose because of their exceeding crueltie: the thirde they keepe vpp. The dogs of Egypt neuer lap of the spyle but running, for auoyding the Crocodiles which lye in wait for the. Among the Anthropophags in y^e part of Asia are numbred the Essedons, who likewise are embrewed with the same vngacious sode. It is the manner of the Essedons to follow the corpes of theyr Parents singing: and calling together a knot of their next Neighbours, to teare the carkasses aunder with their teeth, & dressing them with other flesh of beastes, to make a feast with them. The skulles of them they binde about with Golde, and vse them as mazers to drinke in. The Scythotaurians offer vpp strangers in sacrifice. The * Nomades giue themselves to grazing.

The Essedons deuourers of mans fleshe.

* Grasyers.

* Tillmen.

The manners of the Vplandish Tartarians in olde time.

The * Georges that are situate in Europe occupie Tillage. The Axiaks being likewise situate in Europe, neyther couet other mens goods, nor set anye store by their owne. The Satarches vtterly condemning the vse of Gold and Siluer, haue banished couetousnes out of their Comon weale for euer. The Scythians that dwell moze into the firme lande, liue much moze straightlie. They keepe in Caves: they make themselves drinking Cuppes, not as the Essedons do, but of the skulls of their enemies: they loue fighting: they sucke the blood out of the woundes of them that are slayne: their reputation encreaseth by the number of slaughters, from which it is a repzoche among them to haue cleere handes: they make leagues by drinking eche of others bloode: wherein they not one lie.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

ly keepe the custome of theyr owne Countrey, but also borrowe the manner of the Medes. In that warre that was helde the fortye and nine Olympiade, which was the sixe hundred and fourth yere after the wyning of Troy, betwene *Alyattes* King of Lydia, and *Astages* King of Media, the league was confirmed after the same fashon. *Amphitrus* and *Telchius*, the wasgoners of *Castor* and *Pollux*, builded * *Dioscorias* the chiefe Cittie of Colchos, from whence the nation of the Henioches had their beginning. Beyond the Sauromats that are in Asia, where *Methridates* hid himselfe, and from whence the Medes had theyr originall.

* Sebastrople.

The Thaliens march vpon those nations, which Eastward lie vpon the entring of the Caspian Sea, which entrance (after a marvellous manner) doth emptye by rhyne, and encrease by drowght. Out of the Mountaines of y Henioches issueth Araxes, & out of y mountaines of the Moscouits, issueth Phasis. But Araxes rayseth his head a little way from the spring of Euphrates, and from thence runneth into the Caspian Sea. The Arimaspes, which are situate about Gesgithron, are a people that haue but one eye. Beyond them and the Mountaine Rhyphie is a Countrey continually couered with Snowe, called * Pteropheron. For the incessant falling of the hoze frosts and Snow maketh there a likelihood of fethers: a damned parte of the worlde is it, and drowned by nature it selfe in the clowde of endlesse darknes, and bitterly shut vppe in extreame colde as in a prison, euen vnder the very North pole. Onelie of all Landes it knoweth no distinction of times, neyther receyuethe it any thyng else of the ayre, then euerlastyng Winter. In the the Asiatik Scythia are rich Landes, but notwithstanding vninhabitable.

The wonderfull nature of the enterie into the Caspian Sea. Araxes.

* The Arimaspes.

* It may be englished Fetherlande.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Gryffons.

For whereas they abound in gold and precious stones: the Gryffons possesse all, a most fierce kinde of foule, and cruell beyond all cruelnesse: whose ontragiousnesse is such a stoppe to all commers, that hardlie and seldome arryue any there: for as soone as they see the they feare them in peeces, as creatures made of purpose to punish the rashnesse of couetous folke.

Emerawdes

The Arymaspes fight with them to get away theyr precious stones, the natures whereof I wyll not refuse to treate of. This Land is the natie soyle of the Emerawdes, to which Theophrast gyueth the thyrd place of estimation among precious stones. For although there be of them in Egypt, at Chalcedon, in Media, and about Lacedemon, yet those of Scythia are of chiefeest reputation. The eye canne beholde nothing moze pleasaunt, nor nothing moze wholesome than them, first they glister greene aboue the moyste grasse, and aboue the hearbes that are in the Ryuers, and secondlie with the milones of theyr colour, they refresh the eyes that are wearyed with beholding other thinges. For they relieue and sharpen the sight that was dymmed or dulled wth the glosse of another stone. And there is none other cause why men think it not good to haue ought ingraued in them, but least the beautye of them should be perished wth the cuttings of imagry: albeit that the right Emerawd wyll hardly bee cutte. They are tyed in this wise: if a man may see thzogh them, if beeing rounde they caste theyr colour vpon the things that are next them by reflexion of the ayre, or if beeing holow they resemble the faces of them that beholde them, or if neyther in the shadowe nor by candlelight, nor in the sunnelight is founde any alteration in them. Neuerthelesse they are of the best fashy on, which are plaine and leuell long. They are founde when the Eastern wyndes called Etesia do blowe, for then

Etesia

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

then the wynde discovereth the ground, and they glyster through the fine sande easily: for those Easterne wyndes do verie much remooue the sandes. Other of lesse valew appeare in the seames of stones in Rocks, or in brassemynes, which they call brazen Emerawds. The refuse sort of them haue certaine p[er]anes within, like eyther to leade, or to hayre, or to salt. They are eased with Vineger, but they are much better amended with græne Dyle, although they be spotted of nature. And the best sort of the stone called Cyanie cometh out of Scythia, it is of the colour of a bright Azure. They that be skilful Jewellers make two kinds of it, the Male and Female. * The Females are of thære brightnesse: but the Males are fretted w[ith] little sparkes beautifull to beholde, hauing as it were dust of golde scattered betwixt them. There is also Crystall, which although the greater part of Europe, and some part of Asia also do yelde, yet Scythia yeldeth the best.

Cyanies.

* This should seeme to be the stone called Lapis Lazulus. Crystall.

It is much v[er]sed to make drinkeing Glasses of, for it abydeh heate best, although it cannot well suffer any thyng but cold. It is found sixe cornered. They that choole it, couet the purest that no rednesse, no clowdynesse, nor frothinesse, hinder a man to see through it: and mozeouer that the ouermuch hardnes therof maketh it not sabiect to brittlenes. Some think y[et] Ale congealeth and hardneth into Crystall, but y[et] is false. For if it were so, neither Alaband of Asia, nor the Ile of Cyprus shoulde engender thys kinde of stuffe, forasmuch as the heate in those Countreys is mosse vehement. *Linia* the wyfe of *Augustus* dedicated among the gifts of the Capitoll, a Crystall of a hundred and fiftie pounde weight.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXV.

Of the people called Hiperboreans.



The Hiperbore-
ans.

Vndrye thinges that haue bene reported of the Hyperboreans had been but a fable and a flying tale if y^e thinges that haue come from thence vnto vs hadde bene beleued rashlie. But seeing the best Autho^rs and such as are of sufficient credite doo agree in one constant report, no man needes to feare any falshod. Of the Hyperboreans they speake in this wise. They inhabite almost the Pteropheron, which wee heare saie lyeth beyond the North pole, a most blessed Nation. They ascribe it rather vnto Asia then vnto Europe, and some doo place it midwaie betwene the Sunne ryling and the Sunne sette, that is to wete, betwene the West of the Antipodes, and our Caste, which thing reason reproueth, considering what a waste Sea runneth betwene the two worldes. They are therfore in Europe, and among them are thought to be the poles of the worlde, and y^e uttermost circuit of the starres, and halfe yere light, lacking the Sunne but one day. Howbeit, there are that thinke the Sunne riseth not day by daie to them as it doth to vs, but that it riseth in the springtime, & goeth not downe againe befoze the fall of the leafe, so that they haue continuall daie by the space of sixe monthes together, and by the space of other sixe moneths continuall night. The aire is very milde, the blasts wholesome, and no hurtfull

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

hurtfull winde. Their houses are the wyldc fieldes & the woods, and the trees yelde them fode from daie to daie. They knowe no debate, they are not troubled with diseases, all men haue one desire, which is to liue innocentlie. They haue death, and by wilfull fordwying themselves, preuent the long taryance of their decease. For when they haue liued as long as they wold desire, then feasting and annointing themselves, they throwe themselves headlong from some knowne Roocke into the deepe Sea, and they beleue this to be the best kind of buriall. The report goeth also, that they were accustomed to send the first fruits of their increase to *Apollo* of Delos, by the handes of their most chaste *Maydens*. But for because those *Maydens* through the trecherie of them in whose houses they lodged, returned not vndefiled: they erected a *Bishopricke* wythin their owne Countrie for that deuotions sake, for the performance whereof they were faine before to sende abroade.

CAP. XXVI.

Of the Arimphæans, of the Caspian Sea, of the Tygers, Panthers, and Pards.



Nother Nation

there is in Asia furthest Northeast, where the ridge of the Mountaine Ryphey sayleth, like the Hyperboreans, which are called Arimphæans. These also delight in the leaue woodes, and feede vpon berries.

he Arimphæ-
Tans.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Cimmeri-
ans and Ama-
zons.

Hircanie.

Of Tygers.

The Men and women are both alike weary of their
bayze, and therefore bothe sexes of them doe poll theyr
heades. They loue quietnes and not to doe anie harme
They are counted holie, and euen the wildest nations
that be, doe thinke it an offence to touch them. Whoso-
euer feareth anie daunger among his owne Countri-
men, if he flye to the Arimphaxans, hee is as safe as in
a Sanctuarie. Beyond these are the Cimmerians, and
the nation of the Amazons, extending to the Caspian
Sea, which flyding along the backe part of Asia, falet
into the Scythish Ocean. A great way of from thence
is the mouth of the Ryuer Oxus: and there inhabite
the Hircans, a Country full of rowgb woods, plentiful
of cruell wilde Beastes, and stozed abundantly with
Tygers, a kinde of Beastes notable for the goodlye
spottes wherewith their coates are powdered, and for
theyr swiftnes.

Their colour is a bright yellowe: which being
powdered with drops of black, make a very trim shew
by reason of the varietie thereof. I am not able to say
whither it be their nimblenesse or their eagernes that
furthereth their swiftnes. For nothing is so long but
they passe it ouer in short time: nothing is gone so
farre afoze them but they ouertake it by and by. But
most of all they shew what they are able to doe, when
they haue littered, and when they pursue them that
haue stolne away their whelps. For though poste ho-
ses be layd by the way, and that they worke neuer so
subtillie to goe cleere away with theyr bootie, yet if
the Sea be not at hand to rescue them, all their ende-
uour is in vaine. And it is noted in them oftentimes,
that if perchaunce they see the stealers that haue car-
ryed away their welppes sayling away againe: after
they haue raged in vaine, they cast themselves head-
long into the Sea, as it were to punish their owne
slownes

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Notwesse by wyful doting themselves, and yet of all their whelps (which are manie in number) scarcely may one be coueied awaie. Of Panthers also is great store in Hyrcanie, which are spotted with little round specks, in such sort that the hayze of their skins, which is either white or of a skye colour, is beset with round eyes of yellow. It is reported that cattell are wonderfullie delighted with the sent & beholding of the, and that as soone as they perceiue them, they hearde together in haile, and are not afraid but onely of the grimnesse of their looke. For which cause the Panthers hiding their heads, sette forth the rest of their bodies to looke vpon, to the intent that when the Cattell are astonied in gazing, they may fall vpon them and deuour them without danger.

Panthers.

A Panther and a Lybard is all one kinde of Beaste

But the Hyrcans (as mans nature is euer full of deuises) kill them more commonly with poyson then with weapon. They steepe flesh in y iuyce of Lybardbane, and caste it in the waies where diuers pathes meete: the which as soone as the Panthers haue eaten, by & by their throats are troubled with y squince, and therfore the weede is called in Graeke Pardalianches. But the Panthers against this venome deuoure mans dunge, and so by a remedie of their own finding withstande their destruction. They are very long in dying: in so much that they liue a greate while after that their bowels are taken out. In these wooddy countries, are also Lybards a second kind of Panthers, sufficientlie knowne, and therfore not to be entreated of with further circumstance. Betwene these and the Lyonesses matching against kinde, are engendred hard Lyons without force or courage.

This Hearbe is also called Woolfwort

Lybardes

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXVII.

*From whence the Midland Seas haue theyr
beginning.*



Orasmuch as we

are in the matters of Pontus, it is not to bee omitted from whence the Mydland Seas do rayse theyr heads. For some are of opiniō that they take their beginning at the streights of Marrok, and that they haue none o-

ther originall than the waues of the Ocean breaking in at that place, the lively operation wherof sheading it selfe abroade, causeth the flowings & ebbings of the tydes on diuers coasts of the mayneland, as for exam-
ples sake in a part of Italy. They that are of the con-
trarie opinion, say how all that flowing cometh from
the mouth of Pontus: and thys they auouche wyth no
tryfling argument, because the tyde that commeth out
of Pontus neuer ebbeth backe againe.

CAP. XXVIII.

Of certaine Iles in Scythia.



Our score myles from
the Bosphor of Thrace, is y^e Ile of the
Apollonits, situate on thys side Ister, frō
whence *Marcus Lucullus* brought vn-
to vs the *Apollo* of the Capitoll.

Against

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Against the mouth of * Borysthenes is the Island of Achilles, with a Church wherewith commeth no byrde: and if any come by chaunce, thee flyeth away againe with all the speede the can make.

* Now called
Nepar.

CAP. XXIX.

*Of the North Ocean, of the Caspian Sea, and
of the Island Baltia,*



He North Oce-

an on that part where Pa-ropamisus a Ryuer of Scythia washeth into it, is named of *Hecateus Amalchium*: which in y language of that nation, signifieth the Frozen sea. Phylemon saith, that from the Cimbrians to

The Frozen
Sea.

the Promontorie Rubeas, it is called Morimarusa, which is as much to saie, as the dead Sea. Whatsoever is beyonde Rubeas is called Cronium. That the Caspian Sea on the other side of Pontus beyonde the Massagets and the Scythians called Apellaxans, in the coast of Asia, is swete of taste, it was tried by Alexander the great, and afterwarde by Pompey the great, who in his warres against *Metridates* (as Varro one of his fellow Souldiours reporteth) would needes knowe whether it were true or no by drinkeing of it himselfe. It is reported that it commeth so to passe by reason of the number of Riuers, whereof there falleth such a sort into it, that they alter the nature of y Sea.

The water of
the Caspian Sea
is swete of
taste.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

I must not let passe, that at the same time the said Alexander was able to come in eyght daies out of Inde from Bactria vnto the Riuer Icarus, which runneth into the Riuer Oxus, and from thence to y^e Caspian sea, and so by the Caspian to passe into y^e streame of the Riuer Cyrus which runneth betwene the marches of Iberia and Armenie. From Cyrus also conueying his Shippes after him by lande, hee came in fise daies at the most to the Channell of Phasis: at whose issue it is manifestlie proued, that those which come out of Inde may be brought into Pontus. Xenophon of Lampfacum affirmeth that we may saile from the sea coast of Scythia, to the Ilande * Balcia in threë dayes, the greatnesse whereof is vnmearurable, and almoste like vnto a maine land, from whence it is not farre to the Ilands called Oones, the inhabitants whereof, liue by egges of Sea-foules, and the seede of wyld Dates: and that other Iles adioyning therevnto doo liue after the same sort: of which, the people that are called * Hyppopodes, beeing shaped in all points like men downe to the instep, haue feete like horses. He sayth also howe there are other Ilandes, and a nation called Phacians, whose eares are of such an vnmearurable sytle, that they couer the rest of theyr bodyes with the, and neede none other apparrell to clothe theyr limbes with, then theyr owne flappes.

CAP.

* It is nowe found to be many Ilands.

* They may be called Egge Ilands.

Hors-feete

Vnmearurable eares.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXX.

Of Harts and Tragelaphes.



Before we steppe

aside frō Scythia, me thinks
it a matter of conscience, to
passe ouer what beastes are
peculiar to that Countrey.
There is greate store of
Harts in this lande, & there-
fore we wil treate of Harts
firste. The male Dære of

Of the nature of
Harts,

this kinde, when rutting time comes, are madd sonde
ouer the Hyndes. Although the Hyndes bee bukt be-
fore, yet are they not wyth saluē untill the Star Arc-
turus ryse, neither do they bzing vp their yong calves
at aduenture. For they hyde them very charily while
they be yong, and beate them with their fēte to make
them lye still in the thicke bushes or wēdes where
they haue laid them. When their strength will serue
them to followe about, they teache them to runne by
exercise, and enure them to leape thzough places.

When they heare the opening of a Hound, they flie
with the winde, that the sent may goe away with thē.
They like well the noyse of pypes. When their eares
stande vp, they heare verie lightly, and when they bee
down, they heare nothing at all. They gaze at al thin-
ges, and therfore it is an easie matter to haue a shote
at them. If they swymme ouer the Seas, they aime
to lande, not by sight but by smelling. They sette the
weakest bebind, and beare vp the heades of them that
are wearie vpon theyr haunches by turnes. Of theyr

D.iii.

hoynes

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

hoyes the right hath mosse efficacie in Medicine. If thou wilt dye away Serpents, burne which of them thou wilt, and besides that, the same that ryseth of the burning thereof, will euidentlie bewray if the falling sicknesse be in anie bodie. According to their yeres the tynes of their hoyes increase, which multiplying continueth sixe yeres. For after that time, their hoyes cannot increase in number of tynes, but they may bee thicker or broader palmed. If they bee gelded theyr hoyes neuer increase, neyther do they caste them.

Their teeth bewray their yeres: for if they haue few or none then they be olde. They swallowe Serpents, and with the breath of theyr nostrells draw the out of their lurking holes. The hearbe Dyttaine they brought to light, while by feeding thereon they cast out arrowes & darts sticking in their bodies. The hearbe also which men call an Artechoke they do eate of against hurtfull weedes. The curds that are in y^e maw of one of their fawnes killed in his dammes belly, is a wonderfull preservative against poyson. It is manifestlie knowne, that they are neuer troubled with any feuer: and therefore oyntments made of their marrow, asswage the burning fits of those that haue the Agew. We reade that very many which were wont to breake their fast a mornings with redde Deere liued a long time, and neuer hadde Ague: but it taketh not effect, vnlesse the Hart be killed at one stripe. To dyscerne the continuance of theyr life, great Alexander put collers about many Stagges neckes, which were caught a hundred yeres after, & yet had not any lykelihode of age in them. In maner of the same shape are those which the Greekes call Tragelaphes, (but they are not to be seene els where the about Phasis) saying that they haue long haire on their shoulders, and long rough beards vnder their chynnes.

The Hearbe
Dittayne.

The Artichoke

A speciall pre-
seruatiue against
poyson.
A remedy a-
gainst the bur-
ning Ague.

Gotebucks

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXXI.

*Of Germanie, and the wonderfull byrdes therein,
and of the Bugles, Vres, and Alces.
wylde Beastes.*



Ermanie takes his

beginning at *h* Mountaine *The bounds*
Seuo which is greate of it *the auncient*
selfe, and not lesse then the *Germanie*
Hilles of Ryphey. This hill
is inhabited by the * Inge-
uons, at whom first next af-
ter the Scithians beginneth
the name of Germanies. It

* They were
Indwellers.

is a land rich of men, and inhabited with peoples innu-
merable and altogether sauage. It stretcheth from the
Forrest of * Hercinia, to the Hills of Sarmatia. Where
it beginneth it is watred with Danow, and where it
endeth it is watred with the Rhyne. Out of the in-
ward parts thereof, * Albis, Guttallus, and * Vistula
very deepe Ryuers runne into the Ocean. The For-
rest of Hertswald breedeth byrds, whose fethers shyne
and giue light in the darke, though the night be neuer
so close and clowdy. And therfore men of that Coun-
trei, doe for the most parte so laye theyr outgoings by
night, that they may vse the for a helpe to direct theyr
journey by: and casting them besore them in *h* open
pathes, doe finde howe to keepe theyr way by the gly-
string of those feathers, which shewe them which
way to goe. In this Region and in al the North coast,
there is verve greate store of Bugles: which are
in manner lyke Oren, bystled, wyth rough manes
on their neckes, they are farre more swyfter then

* Hertswalde

* Elb.

* Wixell.

Strange byrds

The be also cal-
led Buffles or
wylde Oxen

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Vres.

Alce.

Bulles, and which beeing taken wil not by any means be made to come to hand. There are also Vres which the vnskilfull common sort cal Buffles, wheras Buffles are bredde in Affrick almoste altogether like a Hart. But these which we call Vres haue hoznes like Bulles, of such length, that for the great receit therof, they are taken to make Cuppes for Kinges to drinke in. There is also a beast called Alce much resembling a Hule, with such a long vpper lippe, that he cannot feede but he must goe backward.

CAP. XXXII.

*Of the Ilande Scandinauia, of Amber, of the
stone Callais, and of the precious stone
called Ceraunius.*

Sconeland
* Munster taketh this beast
to be the Alce



Ver against Germanie is the Ilande Scandinauia, which breedeth a beast * much resembling an Alce, which like y^e Oliphant boweth not the nether ioyntes of his legs, and therefore lyeth not downe when he sleepeth, but resteth himselfe when he is drowne, against a Tree, the which is sawne almost a sunder, ready to fall, that when the beast leaneth to his accustomed staie, he may fall downe: and so is hee caught, for otherwise it is a hard matter to catch hym by hand. For although his ioynts be so stiffe, yet is he of incomparable swiftnesse.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Of the Germane Isles, the greatest is Scandinavia, but there is nothing in it great saving it selfe. The *I. lande* * Glessaria yeldeth CrySTALL, and also Amber, which the Germanes in their Country speeche call Glesse. The qualitie of this kinde of stuffe is touched briefly before. But at such time as *Germanicus Caesar* searched all the corners of Germanie, there was found a Tree of the kind of Wyne, out of whose pyth everie barrell issued a Gumme. Ye may vnderstande by the * name of it, that it is the iuyce of a Tree: and if yee burne it, the smell will bewray y it comes of a Wyne Tree. It is worth the labour to procede somewhat further, least men might surmise that the woods about Po, did weepe stones. The barbarous nation brought Amber into Illyrik, which thzough intercourse of Merchandise with the Paunonians, came to y handes of the Italians beyond the Po, nowe because our Men sawe it there firste, they beleued it had also growne there. Thzough the bounteousnesse of the Emperour *Nero*, no attyre was gorgeous without Amber, which was no hard matter for him to doe, sithence that at the same time, the King of Germanie sent him thze and thirtie thousande pounde thereof for a present. At the first it groweth rugged and with a barke, and afterward it is boyled in the greace of a sucking Pigg, and and so is pollished to that brightnesse that wee see. According to y colour, it hath diuers names. It is called *Melleum* and *Phalerum*, bothe which names it hath giuen vnto it for the likenesse it hath to that kinde of wine, or to honnie. It is manifest that it gathereth bp leanes and draweth chaffe vnto it: and the arte of phisicke hath taught, that it remedieth manie inconueniences of men. Inde also hath Amber, but Germanie hath the best, and best stoz. Because we were come to the Ile of Glessaria, we began with Amber: for in the

* Now called
Sudawe,
Of Amber.

That is to say by
the latin name of
it, which is Suc-
cinum.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The stone
Callais.

* They may bee
interpreted black
toppes.

The Ceraunie
or thunderstone.

inner parts of Germanie is founde a stone called Cal-
lais, which men pzeferre before the pzeious stones of
Arabie: for it passeth them in beantie. The Arabians
saie it is not found anie where but in the nestes of the
birds which they call * Melancoryphes: which no mā
belæueth, soasmuch as they are to be found in the Re-
gions of Germanie among stones, although very rare.
lie. In respect of the estimation and value of the Eme-
rawd, it is of colour a faint grēne. Nothing dooth bet-
ter besēme golde. Furthermoze, of the Ceraunies are
diuers sorts, that of Germanie is white, with a bright
blew: and if yē haue it abroad, it draweth the bright-
nes of the starres to it.

CAP. XXXIII.

*Of Gallia, of the Countreyes of Rhetia and Nori-
cum, of Pannonie and Maesia, and of the
medicinable Oyle.*

The more part
of it is now the
Realme of
Fraunce.

* The Moun-
taine of Geneua,
or the Moun-
taines of Au-
uerne.

* The Moun-
taine of Saint
Claude.



Allia is situat be-
twēne the Ryuer Rhyne
and the Mountaines Py-
renyes, and betwēne the
Ocean and y Mountaines
* Gebenua and * Iura, for-
tunate for the fatnes of the
soyle, and rich of increase of
fruits, in many places also
replenished with vines and orchardes, and blessed
with store of all things for the behoofe of manne. It is
well watred with Ryuers and fountaines, & of those
fountaines some in times past sacred and hote.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

It is ill spoken of for the custome of the inhabiter, who (as is reported) for I auaugh not my selfe to haue had triall of the truth, after a detestable manner, (not to the honoꝝ, but rather to the iniurie of Religion,) offer men in sacrifice. Out of this Country yee may goe into what part of the world yee wil: Into Spayne and Italy both by sea and lande: into Affrick by sea onely. If ye iourney into Thrace, yee must come to the fayze and fruitfull fieldes of * Rhetia, renowned with the Lake * Brigantine: from thence into * Noricum, a colde Countrey and lesse fruitfull, but where it is far from the Alpes verie plentifull: Then * Pannonie, puissant in men, the soyle champion and rich, and inclosed with the two famous Riueres Drauus & Sauus, and lastlie the * Mærianis which our auncestoꝝ called wortbelie the Gardner of Ceres. In one part wherof, (namelie of that which is toward Pontus) there groweth an hearbe wherwith they make an Oyle that they call the Chirurgions Oyle. This being sette a fire, if yee goe about to quench it with water, burneth the more, and cannot bee put out otherwyle then by casting on of dulle.

Sweuia.

* The Lake of Constance.

* Bayyer.

* Austrich and Hungary

* Walachy

A wonderfull Oyle.

CAP. XXXIII.

Of Britaine and the other Iles about it, of the stone called Geate.



The Sea coast of Gallia

had bene the ende of the world, but that the Ile of Brytaine for the largesse therof euery way, deserueth the name almoste of an other world,

Britayne which nowe is England & Scotland

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Cateneffe

Ireland and the
manners of the
Irish men in old
time, not alto-
gether altered to
thys day.

This is founde
nowe to be
contrarie.

for it is in length eyght hundred myles and more, so we measure it to the angle of * Calydon, in which nooke an Altar engrauen with Græke Letters for a bowe, beareth witnes that *Plisses* arrived at Calydon. It is enuironed with many Iles, and those not vnre-
nowmed: wherof Ireland dozeth nearest to it in bry-
nesse, vnciuill for the savage manners of the inhabi-
ters, but otherwise so full of fat pasture, that if they
Cattell in Sommer season be not now and then kept
from feeding, they should run in daunger of bursting.
There are no Snakes, and fewe byzdes: the people
are harbourlesse, and warlike. When they haue over-
come they enemies, they first besmeere their faces in
the blood of them that be slayne, and then drinke of it.
Be it right or be it wrong, all is one to the. If a Wo-
man be deliuered of a manchild, shee layes his first
meate vpon her Husbonds sworde, and putting it
softlie to his pretie mouth, giueth him the first himself
of his sworde vpon the very point of the weapon, pray-
ing (according to the manner of their Countrey) that
he may not otherwise come to his death, then in battel
and among weapons. They that loue to bee fine, do
trimme the hylts of they Swords with the teeth of
monsters that swymme in the Sea: for they bee as
white and as clære as Iuorie. For the men do chiefly
glozie in the beautie of their Armour. There is not a
nie Wæ among them: and if a man bring of the duste
or the stones from thence, and strow them among Wæ
byues, the swarmes forsake y combes. The Sea that
is betwene Ireland and Brytaine, being full of shal-
lowes and rough all the yere long, cannot be sayled
but a fewe dayes in the Sommertime. They sayle in
Beeles of wicker done ouer with Reats leather. How
long soeuer their passage continueth, the passengers
abstaine from meate. Such as haue discussed the cer-
taintie

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

certaintie of the matter according to reason, haue esteemed the breadth of that narrow Sea, to be a hundred and twentie miles. The troublous Sea also deuidenth the * Iland of the Silures, from the coast of Brytaine: the men of which Ile keepe their olde customes even vnto this day. They vtterlie refuse buying and selling for money, and giue one thing for another, prouiding things necessary, rather by exchaunge then for ready mony. They worshyppe the Gods very deuoutly. As well the Women as the Men boast of the knowledge of prophesying.

It should seeme to be the Ile of Manne.

The Ile * Thanatos is beaten vpon with y French Sea, and is deuided from Brytaine with a verpe narrow cutte, luckie for corne fieldes and fatte soyle, and not onely healthful to it selfe, but also to other places. For inasmuch as there is no snake creeping there, the earth thereof to what place soeuer it bee carried from thence, killeth snakes. There bee many other Iles about Brytaine, of which * Thule is y furthest of, wherin, at such time as the Sun is at the hyghest in Sommer, and passeth through the signe of Cancer, there is almost no night at all. Againe in the deade of wynter, when the Sunne is at the lowest, the day is so shorte, that the rysing and going downe of the Sunne is both together. Beyond Thule wee learne is the deade and frozen Sea. From the Promontorie of Calydon, to the Iland Thule, is two dayes sayling. Next come the Iles called * Hebudes five in number, the inhabiteres wherof, know not what corne meaneth, but liue onely by fishe and milke. They are all vnder the government of one King. For as manie of them as bee, they are seuered but with a narrowe groope one from another. The King hath nothing of hys own, but taketh of euery mans. Hee is bounde to equitie by certaine lawes: and least he may start from right through co-

The Ile of Wyght.

* Island.

* Cateneffe in Scotlande.

* The West Iles of Scotland, of them are now founde aboue fortie.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Orkney of
them be nowe
xxx,

Bathe

Geate

conetonsaesse, he learneth Justice by pouertie, as who
may haue nothing proper or peculiar to himselfe, but
is found at the charges of the Realme. Hee is not suf-
fered to haue anie woman to himselfe, but whomsoe-
uer he hath minde vnto, he bozroweth her for a tyme,
and so others by turnes. Wherby it commeth to passe
that he hath neither desire nor hope of issue. The se-
conde Harbozough betwene the maine lande and the
Hebuds, is the * Orcades : which are fro the Hebuds,
seauen dayes and as manie nyghts sayling. There bee
but thre of them : no man dwelleth in the : they haue
no woods : onelie they are ouergrowne with ralye
weedes : and the rest of them is nothing but sand and
bare Rocks. From the Orcades vnto Thule is fyue
dayes and five nights sayling. But Thule is plentiful
in store of fruits that will last. Those that dwel there
dw in the beginning of the spring time liue on hearbs
among Cattell, and afterward by milke, and againste
Winter they lay vpp the fruites of their trees. They
vse their women in common, and no manne hath any
wife. The whole circuit of Britaine, is foure thousand
eyght hundred, threescore and fiftene miles. In which
space are great and manie Rivers, and hote Bathes,
finelie kept to the vse of men, the soueraigne of which
Bathes is the Goddesse *Minerva*, in whose Chappell
the fire burneth continuallie, and the coles do neuer
turne into ashes, but as soone as y embers were dead,
it is turned into balles of stone. Moreover, to the in-
tent to passe the large aboundance of sundry mettals,
(wherof Britaine hath many rich beynes on all sides)
Here is store of the stone called Geate, and y best kind
of it. If ye demaund y beautie of it, it is a black Jew-
ell : if the qualitie, it is of no weight : if the nature, it
burneth in water, and goeth out in Dyle : if the pow-
er, rubbe it till it be warme, and it holdeth such things
as

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

as are laide to it, as Amber doth. The Realme is part
lie inhabited of barbarous people, who euen frō theyr
childhoode haue shapen of diuers beastes cunninglye
impressed and incorporate in theyr bodyes, so that bee-
ing engraue as it were in theyr bowels, as the man
groweth, so growe the marks painted vpon him, nei-
ther do those Nations count any thing almost to be a
greater token of patience, then yf their bodyes shoulde
by manifest scarres drinke in the deepest colour.

CA P. XXXV.
*Of Spayne, and the Iles about it: Of the Ocean, and
the Midland Sea, and of theyr sundry names,
and what the Phylosophers haue left in
wryting, concerning the ebbing
and flowing therof.*



Nowe that I am
come again to y^e maine lād
the matters of Spayne call
me. The coast of this Cou-
treys is cōparable with the
the beste, and inferior to
none, whether yee haue re-
specte to the fatnesse of the
soyle, or to the reuenues
of the Wyneyardes, or to the fruitfulness of the Trees.
It aboundeth in all kind of things, whatsoeuer is cost-
lie of price, or necessary to be occupied. If yee seeke sil-
uer or golde, it hath the: the yron mines neuer wast:
it gyueth place to no Countrey for Vines: and so, V-
lines it passeth all others.

The plentifulnes
of Spayne.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

It is deuided into thre prouinces, and in the second warres against Carchage it became ours. Nothing is in it idle, nothing barraine. Whatsoeuer grounde is not able to beare corne, beareth good pasture, euen the places that are dye and barraine, yelde stufte for ship men to make Cables of. They seeth not salt there, but dyg it out of the grounde. They scoure the fine sparks of dust and make Sinople of it, and therewith dye theyr wooll, that they may after ward make it the better into a scarlet engraynde.

* Portingale

This fable was made of the Genets because of theyr swiftnes

* Granat and Andolofia.

* Guadalqueuer

* Arragon.

The thunder-stone.

In * Lusitania is a Promontorie which some call Artabrum, and some call it the Promontory of Lysbone. It disseuereth both ayre, land, and Sea. By land it finisheth the one side of Spayne: and it deuideth the ayre and the Seas in such wyse, at the circuit thereof the French Ocean and the North coast begin, and the Athlantishe Ocean and the West do end. There is the Cittie of Lysbone builded by *Vlises*: and there is the Ryuer Tagus, preferred before other Ryuers for his golden sandes. In the marches of Lysbone the Hares excede in fruitfulness after a wondrous manner. For they conceiue by the blaste of the Southwest wynde, and theyr lust is as well speeded with the breath of the ayre, as if they were couered wyth Horses. The Ryuer Iberus gaue name to y whole Realme of Spaine, and the Ryuer * Batis to the prouince of * Batica, bothe of them are famous streames. The Cittie Carchage in Spayne, was builded by the Carthagenenses of Affrick, and replenished also with people of that Countrey. The Scipios builded Tarracon, and therefore it is the head of the prouince called * Tarraconensis. The Seacoast of Lusitania hath greate plenty of the precious stones called * Ceraunie, which is preferred before the Ceraunie of Inde. The colour of this Ceraunie is like the Carbuncle: and the vertue ther-
of

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

of is tried by fire: the which if it be able to abide without perishing or blemish, it is thought to be good against the force of lightning. The Isles * Cassite rides but against y^e side of * Celtiberia very fertile of leade: so doe also the * fortunate Isles: of which there is nothing worth the noting save the name onely. * Ebusus, one of the Isles called Baleares, which is distant from Dianium seaven hundred furlongs, hath no Serpent, for the soile thereof driveth away Serpents. But the Isle * Colubraria which is towarde Sucro, swarmeth with Snakes. The * Baleares were sometime y^e kingdome of Boccharis, and there was such store of Connyes, that they utterly destroyed all kinde of fruites. At the Hearde of * Betica where as is the uttermoste point of the knowne world, there is an Ilande about seaven hundred paces from the mayne land, which the Tyrians (because they came from the red Sea) called * Erythraea, and the people of Affricke in theyr language called Gadir, that is to say the Hedge. There are many monuments to proue that Geryon dwelled here, albeit some think that Hercules fetched his kyne out of another Iland, which lyeth over against * Lusitania. But the narrowe Sea betwene Affricke and Spayne, tooke his name of the Ilands called * Gades. At that place, the Atlantish Ocean sendeth in our Sea which divideth the world. For the Ocean (which the Greekes so call because of the swiftnesse thereof,) breaking in at the Sun going downe, raseth Europe on the left side and Affricke on the right: and having cut a sunder the Mountaines Calpe and Abila (which are called Hercules Pyllars) rusheth in betwene the Moors and the Spanyards. And at this streight (which is in length fiftene miles, and in breadth scarcely seaven,) as it were at a gate, he openeth the barres of the inner Sea, and wyndeth himselfe into the mydlande

D.i.

coasts,

* The Iles of Bayona.
* Bylcay
* The Canaries
* Euisa.

* Adderland
* Mallorca and Menorca.

* Granada

Cales Males

* Portingale

* The streights of Gibraltar or Marocke:

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Now the Sea
of Fraunce.
* The Sea of
Genoa.

Now the Can-
dian Sea;

* Saint Geor-
ges arme.
The Sea of Co-
stantinople.
* The Sea of
Zabacca.

* Harbour some
* Harbourlesse.

coasts, which he beateth vpon from place to place, e-
uen vnto the East. Where it beateth vpon Spaine, it
beareth y name of the Spanish & Balearish Sea, where
it runneth by the prouince of Narbon, it is called the
Sea of Gall: then * Lygusticum: & from thence to Si-
cill, Tuscan, which y Greekes call Ionian, or Tyrha-
niā, and the Italians the nether sea. From Sicill to the
Ile of Candy it is called the sea of Sicill: from thence
to Pamphylia and the Egyptian Sea, it is called the
Cretish sea. The same gull of waters wrything bys
side first into the North, and fetching great circuits by
the Greeke lands, and by Illyrik through * Hellespont
draueth into the Straights of * Propontis: the which
Propontis disseuering Europe and Asia, extendeth to
* Maontis. Of the originall of the names there is no
one vniforme reason. It is called Asiaticke and Pha-
nician of the Countre: Carpathian, Egæan, Icar-
ian, Balearick, and Cyprian of the Ilands: Ausonian,
Dalmatian, Lygustian, and Tuscan of the nations:
Adriatish, Argolicke, Corinthian, and Tyrian of the
Townes: Myrtoan or Hellespontian of the mischan-
ces of men: Ionian in remembrance of a King of
that name: Bosphor of the passing ouer of an Ore, or
of the Straights which an Ore might swim through:
of the natures of the dwellers by * Euxinus, or as it
was called before * Axenus: and of the order of the
flowing Propontis. The Egyptian sea is allotted to
Asia: the Gallik sea to Europe, and the Affrick sea to
Lybia: and as the sea approacheth to any of the seueral
parts of these Countries, so taketh it name thereafter.
These are in the bowels of the world. But the Ocean
beclippeth the vttermost coasts, which according to
the shoares it beateth vpon, is named Arabick, Persi-
an, Indian, Easterne, Serick, Hercanish, Caspian, Scy-
thick, German, French, or British, Athlantish, Lybick
and

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

and Aethiopick. The flowing of the tydes whereof, doth rise exceeding high about the Sea coasts of Inde, and make verie great breaches ther, which happeneth eyther because the waters swelling by force of heate, are helde vp beyond their stint, or els because that in that part of the world, is farre greater abundance of springs and Ryuers. The matter is yet in question, what should be the cause that the Ocean should swell or why it should fall again into it selfe, considering the superfluitie thereof: and it is euident y many things haue bene vitered, rather to shewe the wits of y disputers, then to the setting forth of the truth. But to omitte the doubtfull debates of the Demurrers, we haue found these opinions to haue most likelihoode of truth. The naturall Philosophers hold opinion, that the world is a liuing creature, and that being compact of the diuers bodies of the Elements, it is moued by a soule, and gouerned by a minde: bothe which being shed through all the members, do put in vze the force of theyr eternall moouing: and therefore that like as in our bodies there is an intercourse of the breath and the soule, so in the depes of the Ocean, there are as it were, certaine nostrils appointed, at which y breache being sent out, or drawne in againe, dooth one while pufte vppe the Seas, and another while call the backe againe. But they that folow the knowledge of Astronomie, affyrme that these goings and comminges are moued by the course of the Moone, and that the interchaungablenesse of the ebbings and flowinges, depende vppon the increasing and decreasing of her, in somuch as they keepe not alwaies one ordinary stint, but altar from tyme to tyme, according to her appproching or going away.

Why the tydes be higher in the East parts of the worlde.

Reasons of the swelling of the Ocean.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXXVI.

Of Lybia : of the Orchyades of the Sisters called
Hesperides : and of Mount
Atlas.



Of Affrick and
the sundry na-
mes therof

* Tanger.

Antæus.

Lix.

The Orchards
of the Hesper-
ides.

Vt of Spayne my

next start is into Lybia. For
when yee are loosened from
Belon which is a Towne of
Betica, the next arriual on
the further side of that Sea
which is three & thirty miles
broad, is * Tingie nowe a
Towne inhabited with peo-

ple of Mauritanie, wherof *Antæus* was the founder.
Moreover, because in that circuit the Sea of Egypt
endeth, and the Sea of Lybie beginneth, it hath seem-
ed good to me, to call Affrick by the name of Lybie.
Some notwithstanding haue auouched, that Lybie
was so named of *Lybia*, the daughter of *Epaphus*, and
Affrick of *Afer* the Sonne of *Hercules* the Lybian.

Like also another newe inhabited Towne standeth
on the same coast, where was sometime the Palace of
Antæus : who being perfecter in wynding & unwind-
ing of knots vpon the ground then els where, as if he
had bene the native Sonne of the earth, was there
vanquished and put to death by *Hercules*. As concer-
ning the Orchyades of the Hesperides, and y^e waking
Dragon, least the liberty of fame might be infringed
this is the very truth. Out of the Sea commeth a cro-
oked arme with so wreathed and wynding banks, that
to

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

to such as beholde the broken turnings of it a far of, it resembleth the glyding of a Snake : and it enuiro-
neth the place that they called the Dycheard. Where-
vpon interpreting it to bee the keeper of the Apples,
they opened a gappe to deuise lyes vpon. But thys I-
land so weathred about with the wynding Channell
running sozward and backward, which is situate in a
certaine circle of the Sea, hath nothing in it to pro-
long the memoziell of antiquitie with, sauing a fewe
Trees like wyldc Olyues, and an Altar consecrated
vnto Hercules. But this is a greater wonder then the
golden fruite Trees or the leauie gold, that though the
grounde be lower then the leuell of the Sea, yet the
tyde neuer ouerfloweth it : but the water beeing kept
off by the prouidence of nature as by a Jettie, stayeth
at the very bymme, and the waues of theyr owne ac-
corde stand still in a circle at the innermost byewes of
the Sea bankes : and so thzough the wonderfull dis-
position of nature, the leuell grounde continueth styl
dry, though the Seas come falling downeward vpon
it. Upon the Ryuer Sala standeth the Towne of Sala.
From hence by the nation of the Autolians the way
lyeth to the * wyldernes of Atlas.

The Mountaine Atlas rising out of the mids of the
waste and sandy Countries, and growing into a circle
like the halfe moone, listeth his head aboue y clouds.
Where it reacheth to the Ocean that is named after
him, no Fountaines spring out of him, but all lyeth
horrible wast, all is steepe cliffs and Rocks all is loth-
some and barraine : the grounde bare, and no grasse
growing thereon. But where he turneth backe to Af-
rick warde, he is rich of all kinde of frutes spring-
ing of theyr owne accorde, and he is shadowed with
hygh Trees, the sent whereof is ranke, and y leaues
like Cypresse leaues, and they are covered with a kind

The deserts of
Numidie
The description
of Mount Atlas,
called of those
Countrimen
Diris.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* It shoulde
seeme to be
Cotton.
The herbe Euphorbia which
some suppose to
bee Eybright,

These seeme to
be all one wyth
the Fayries
which appeared
to men in the
time of popyshe
darknesse.

Waterhorses &
Crocodyles

of * dohne, of no lesse value then silke. On that side al
so groweth plentifully the hearbe Euphrobia, & iuyce
whereof cleareth the eye sight, and many wayes pre-
serveth health, and greatly expulseth the force of ve-
nims. The top of this hyll is evermore covered wyth
snowe, the launes thereof are haunted with foure foot-
ed beastes, and Serpents, wyld beastes & Ollyphants
together. All day long there is no noyse, but al is whist
not without an hooz. But in the night time he gly-
steth wyth fires, and rings with the noyse that the
Egyptians make in dauncing on a ryng. There are
also hearde the sounde of shalmes, and playing vppon
Cymballs all along the Seacoast, it is distant from
Lyx two hundred and fve miles, and Lyx is from the
straights of Marock a hundred & twelue myles: some-
time it was inhabited as the plat of the place witness-
eth, and thoroughly occupied, as where there remaine
a fewe Vines and Date trees for a token. *Perseus* and
Hercules made themselves passage ouer the toppe of
it, but no man els came euer there, as the inscriptions
of the Altars doe plainly manifest. Where it looketh
Westward, betweene it and the Ryuer Anatis by the
space of foure hundred, fourescore and sixtene myles
together, is nothing but woods full of wyld beastes.
There are Rivers about him, not to bee passed ouer
wyth silence, which though they be seperated a greate
waie one from another, yet they serue all after a sort
to do the Mount Atlas pleasure. Afaia is blackish of
tast like the Sea water. Bamboothum swarmeth with
Waterhorses and Crocodiles: and beyond them ano-
ther Ryuer, which being of colour blacke, runneth
thorough the innermost and scorched deserts, that are
broyled continually wyth vnumeasurable heate of the
parching sunne burning, hotter then any fire, and is ne-
uer wythdrawne from the heate.

Thus

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Thus much of Atlas: which the Moors call Dyris, according to the instructions of the Books of Hanno of Carthage, and of our owne Chronicles, and also of Iuba the Sonne of Ptolome, who helde the kingdome of both the Mauritanies. Suetonius Paulinus also hath furnished the certaintie hereof, who first (and almost only of all the Romaines) aduanced his banners beyond Atlas.

CAP. XXXVII.

Of Mauritanie, and of Oliphants, and Dragons and whereof Cinnabar is made.

Called Sanguis Draconis.



Iuers are the provinces of Mauritanie. The province of Tingie where it butteth vpon y Northwest, and where it extendeth toward the midland Sea, ryseth with seven Mountains which of their likenesse one to another, are called Brothers, and butt vpon the Sea. These Mountaines are full of Oliphants. This kinde of beast putteth me in remembrance from the beginning to intreate of the. Oliphants therefore, according to mans perceiuaunce, haue vnderstanding, and excell in memory, and obserue the discipline of the starres. When the Moone shineth bright, they goe in herds to the rivers and there hauing washed themselves with water they salute the sunrising with such gestures as they can, and then return againe into the Forrests. There are two kindes of them: the nobler sorte are knowne by theyr greatnes, the lesser sort are called bastards.

Oliphants and of the natures and properties of them.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

By the whytenesse of their teeth it is known that they be yong: whereof the one is ever occupied, and the other is spared, least being made blunt with continuall chaufing, it shoulde haue no force when they haue neede of it in fighting. When they bee chased in hunting, they breake them both, to the intent y when the Juozie is gone, they may be pursued no further: for they vnderstand that that is the cause of their danger. They goe together in heardes. The eldest of them leadeth the bande, and the eldest next him followeth the frayne. When they passe a Ryuer, they sende the smallest befoze, least the treading of the greater sorte shoulde weare the channell, and make deepe gutts in the Foozdes.

The Females goe not to make befoze they bee ten yeres olde, nor the Males befoze they bee five. Two yeres they giue themselves to generation, whereabouts they spend five dayes in eche yere & not aboue: and they retorne not to the heard, befoze such tyme as they haue washed themselves in running water. They neuer stryue for the Females: for there is no adultery knowne among them. They haue in them the vertue of pittie. For if they happen to finde a man going astray in the wilder nesse, they guide him into some beaten and knowne way. Or if they meete wyth any Heardes of Cattell as they are traouelling, themselves, they make way gentlie and courteously with theyr hand, because they woulde not kill any beast that meeteth them.

But if it so chaunce that they must fight, they haue no small regard of them that be wounded: for they receiue the wearyed and wounded into the middes of them. When they are taken and come into mennes hands, they become tame with drinking meshes made of Salt. When they shall passe the Seas, they wyl not

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

not take shyping befoze it bee swozne to them that they shall return. The Oliphants of Mauritanie feare the Oliphants of Inde, and as though their consciences grudged at theyr owne smalnesse, they are afraide to come in their sight. They growe in their dams bellies, not tenne yeres (as the common repozte goeth) but two yeres as *Aristotle* determineth. And they neuer ingender but one time, noz bzing forth mo then one at that once. They liue thze hundred yeres, but in anie wyse they can not awaie with cold. They eate the bodies of Treas, swallowe stones, and loue aboue all things to feede of Dates. Most of all things they thunne the sauour of a House: and they wyl not eate of anie thing that Wyse haue touched. If anie of them by chance deuoure a Camæleon (which woyme is a popson to Olyphants) he remedieth the mischiese by eating a wilde Oliue. The hyde on theyr backs is very hard, and the skinne on their bellies is but soft, and they are altogether smoth without haire. Betwene them and the Dragons is continuall enmitie, and the ambush is laide for them in this wilie sorte. The Serpents lurke by y waie sides, where the Olyphants vse to goe customablie: and letting y formoste slippe by, they assaile the hindermost, to the intent the first should not be able to rescue the last, and first they wythe their tailes in knottes about theyr fete, that hauing snarled their legges, they may staie them from going awaie. For the Oliphants if they be not preuented and staied by this winding about their fete. doo leane themselves to trees oz stones, and therewith enforcing themselves, treade the Dragons to death. The chiefe cause of their fighting is (as men saie) for that Olyphants haue great store of blood, which is colder then the blood of other beastes, and therefore the Dragons doo vn-satiatiably desire it in the excesse of heate. Finallie, they neuer sette vpon them, but when they

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

haue drunk theyr bellies full, to the intent when their baynes be well stuffed with moisture, they may suck the more out of them when they haue ouercom them. They seeke nothing so much as the eyes of the, which alonelie they know may be perished: or els the inner parts of their eares, because that part cannot be defended with their snowte. But when the Dragons haue sucked out their bloode, they themselves are also overwhelmed with the fall of the beaste: and so the bloode that is shedde from them both soketh into the ground, and all the earth that is steeped therewith, becommeth a vernish to paint withall, called Cinnabar. The first time that euer Elephants were seene in Italy, was the fourehundreded, threescore and twelfth yere after the building of Rome, when *Pyrrhus* king of the Epirhotes made warre against the Romaines: and because they were seene in Lucanie first, they called them Oren of Lucanie.

In the Province *Cæsariensis* is the Towne of *Cæsarea*, peopled wyth Romaines, sent thither by the Emperour *Claudius*, heretofore the Pallace of king *Bocchus*, which Towne afterwarde by the bountifullnesse of the Romaines, was gyuen to king *Iuba* for a rewarde. There is also the Towne * *Siga*, where *Syphax* dwelled. But wee must not passe mute from * *Icosium*. For as *Hercules* passed that way, twentie that forsooke his companie, chose a place, and laid foundation of the walles, and because no man should boast peculiarie of gyuing the name by hymselfe alone, the name was gyuen it of the number of the builders.

* *Serena*.

* It signifieth
the number of
twenty

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XXXVIII.

of Numidia and of the Beares therein.



Owe much foe-
uer is from y Kyuer Amp-
saga, is attributed to Nu-
midia. The Inhabiters
beereof, as long as they
strayed abzoade in grazing
like wanderers, were cal-
led * Nomades. In it are
many noble Cittyes, but

That is to say,
Grazyers.

Cirta excelleth them all, and next Culloo, comparable
to Tyre in dying Purple. All this Region bordereth
wholie vpon the marches of Zeugitane. In such part
of it as is wooddie, it nourisheth wilde Beasts, where
it is high ground, it breedeth Horses, also it is comen-
ded for the excellent Marble that it hath. The Beares
of Numidie excell all other Beares onely in fiercenes
and deepe bayze, for the littering of them is like in all
places, wheresoeuer they be bred. I will speake therof
by and by. They couple not in like sort as other foure
footed beastes do: but inasmuch as they are formed
apt to embracings, they couple together as man and
woman do. Winter stirreth vp their desire of genera-
tion. The Males seuering themselves for the tyme,
do reuerence the Females when they are bagged, and
although they lie all in one den, yet they lie seuerallye
by themselves in couches deuided one from an other
with diches. The time of their whelping is very swift
for they goe not past thirtie daies, whereby it cometh
to passe, that their overhastie littering maketh them
bzing forth deformed whelps.

Of the nature
and property
of Beares,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The things that they bring forth are little lumps of flesh, of colour white, without eyes. And (by reason of the hastie comming forth before it be ripe) it is nothing but a shapelesse matter, sauing that it hath the proportion of nayles. These they fashion by little and little with licking, and sometimes they cherrish them by laying their warme brestes to them, to the intent that through the heate of their continuall rucking vpon them, they may gather the breath of lyfe. All that while they fast. Surelie for the first foureteene daies, the dammes fall into so heauie a sleepe, that they cannot be waked with woundes. After they haue whelped, they keepe home by the space of foure months together. Afterward when they goe abroade into the open daie, they can so ill awaie with the vnaccustomed light, that a man would think they were blinded.

Beares haue weake heades, and their greatest strength is in their fore palmes, and in their loynes, wherby it cometh to passe, that sometimes they will stande vp right vpon their hinder feete. They lye in waite for Beehiues, lusting greatlie for the Combes, and they snatch at nothing more greedilie then at honie. If they taste of the Apples of Mandrake they die. Neuerthelesse, they preuent the mischief before it growe too strong, and deuoure Ants to recouer theyr health. If at anye time they sette vpon Bulles, they knowe vpon what parts it is best for them to catch holde: and therefore they catch at no parte, but their hoznes and theyr nostrils: their hoznes to the intent to weigh them downe, theyr nostrilles to the intent to put them to greater payne in so tender a place. In the time that *Marcus Messala* was Consull, *Lucius Domitius Aenobarbus* being Curulis Aedilis, showed a hundred Beares of Numidie, and as manie Huntsmen of Aethiop, in y great Theater at Rome:

and

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

and that syght was registryed among hys honourable tytles.

CAP. XXXIX.

*Of Affrick, of Lyons, of the Hyene, of the sundry
sorts of Serpents, of precious stones, of
monstrous kindes of creatures, and
of other notable thinges of
that Countrey.*



LI Affricke be-
ginneeth at the foote of Zeu-
gitane, facing the Ilande
Sardinia from the Promon-
toirie of *Apollo*, and butting
towards Sicill from y^e Pro-
montoirie of *Mercurie*.

Thus shooteth it forth
wyth two heades, whereof
the one is called the whyte Promontorie, and y^e other
which is in the region Cyrenaica, is called Phycus.
The same being situate directlie against the Ile of
Crete by the Cretish Sea, shooteth into the landes to-
ward Tænarus of Lacedemon. Catabathmos windeth
into Aegypt. The next Countrey whereunto (which
is Cyrenaica) lyeth betwene the two Syrtes, which the
shallowe and vncertaine Sea maketh vnaccessible.

The Syrtes or
whashes of
Affrick.

The rysing and falling of which Salt water, it is
no easie matter to finde: so vncertaine is the moving
thereof, one while breaking into shallow shelles, and
another while overflowing like a spring tyde. *Varro*
affirmeth that the ground being there loose, is readye

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

to be perced with euery wynd, by meanes wherof the suddaine force of the swift blastes, doth eyther pufte out or solwe in the Seas. All this coast is deuided fro Aethiope & the borders of Asia, by the Rhyer * Nygris, which is the mother of Nilus, and from Spayne by the narrowe Sea. On that side that enclyneth to the South, it is boide of springs & altogether drough- tie. On the other side that lyeth towarde the North, it is watred abundantly, insomuch that in the Coun- trye Bizacene which is two hundred myles ouer or moze, the soyle is so rich, that the seede there solwe yeldeth increase of a hundred times as much fruite. That many straungers haue resorted thither to inha- bite, we will shewe you for a pzoofe the Cittyes and places there. The Promontorie Boreon which is bea- ten vppon wyth the Northwynde, was so named by Grecks that came thither. The Towne of * Hyppon, (which after ward was called Rhegium, and the other Hyppon called after ward Dyarrhyton of the narrowe sea running by it, two noble Townes, were builded by knights of Greece. The Sicilians builded the Citie * Clypea, and named it first Aspis, they builded Vene- rie also, whereunto they trans-ferred the religion of Venus of Eryx. The Achæans in their language gaue the name of Trypolis, because of the number of y^e thre Citties Taphre, Abrotone, & the greater Lextis.

The Philene bzyethzen tooke that Greeke name, of the desire of pzaise. The people of Tyre were foun- ders of Adrymet and Carthage. But now wyll I de- clare what true bookes haue reported of Carthage. This Cittie (as *Cato* in his Oracion before the Se- nate, affirmeth) was builded at such time as *Hiarbas* raigned in Lybia. *Elyssa* a Lady of the Country Pha- nicia, who called it Carthad, which in the phænician tongue, is as much to say as a newe Cittie.

Anon

* Senega

* Bona.

* Coror.

* Tripolis

Carthage

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Anon after as they² spéeche turned into Punicke, both she was called *Elissa* & the Cittie Carthage: which was utterly rased seauen hundred thirty and seauen yéeres after it was builded. Within a while after, being repayzed againe by *Cains Gracchus*, and peopled wth Italians, it was named by him *Iunonia*, and continued for a certain time without estimation, in a low and faint state. At length after a hundred and two yéeres respit, in the time that *Marcus Antonius* and *Publius Dolabella* were Consulls, it recovered the honour to be called the second Carthage, the second beautie of the whole world, next Rome. But to the intent to returne againe to * Affrick, it is an Angle seuerally enclosed by it selfe. The inner partes thereof are possessed with manie kyndes of wylde beasts, but speciallie with Lions, which alonely of y^e kind of beastes y^e men call toothed beastes, wth they (as *Aristotle* affyrmeth) doe see as soone as they hee whelped. Of them there is reckoned thre sortes. For y^e shorter sort with curled manes, are for the moste part weake and cowardlie. The longer sorte with smooth hayre, are more fierce and strong. But those that the Lybards begette, are of the rascaldest sort, and haue no manes at all. All of them alike forbear gorging of themselves: firste for that one day they feede, and another day they drinke by turnes, and oftentimes, if they haue not good digestion, they forbear meate a day longer: and secondly for that if they feelee themselves greued with rauening too much flesh, they put their pawes into they² mouthes, and pull it out againe. And even the like also doe they when they slee, if they bee to full. The falling away of their teeth, argueth age. And there bee many p^{ro}oofes of they² pittifulnesse.

For they spare them that humble themselves before them: and shewe they² crueltie rather against

Of Lyons, and of the noble nature and properties of them

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

men then women. As for sucking Childzen they kyll them not, vnlesse it be for extreame hungar. Nepther are they without mercie. For by dailie examples from time to time it is manifest y they haue shewed mercy inasimuch as manie prisoners meeting with some Lyons by the way, haue notwithstanding returned vntouched into theyr Countreyes. And in the Bookes of King Iuba is recozded the name of a Woman of Gextulia, who by entretaunce escaped unhurt from y Lyons that she mette. They engender backward: and not they onely, but also Lynxes, Camels, Oliphants, Rhynoceros, and Tygers. The Lyonesses at y firste lytter bring forth five Whelps, and every yere after they diminith their number by one, and at the length when the dammes come to bringing forth but one at once, they become barraine for euer. The looke and the taile declare the courage of the Lyons, like as the stomacke of a horse is knowne by hys eares. For nature hath gyuen these two markes to euerie notable beaste to be knowne by. Their chiefest force is in their brest, and their chiefest stedinesse is in their heades. When they be chased with dogs, they goe away disdainfully, and now and then staying, dissemble theyr force wyth pretence as though they cared not whither they went away or no: and this they do when they be followed in open and champion fields. But in woody places (as though they thought no body were able to beare wytnesse of their cowardlinesse) they runne away as fast as theyr legs can beare them. When they themselves pursue any thing, they further their pace with leaping. When they goe at leysure, they hyde the hookes of their talants betwene the fleshe of their toes, as it were in sheathes. And this they obserue so warelye, that they runne not but wyth their talants turned inward. When they are environed and beset with hunters,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

ters, they looke stedfastlie vpon the ground, to the intent they will not be made afraid with the sight of the hunting stanes. They neuer looke a squint, neyther can they abide that one shoulde looke a squint vpon them. They feare the crowing of a Cock, and the rattling of wheeles, but most of all they feare fire. Wee reade that there are little beasts called Lyonsbanes, which are caught and vncased, to the intent that flesh beeing powdered with the ashes of them, and caste in the pathes where wayes meete, may kill the Lyons, if they taste neuer so little thereof. And therefore Lyons pursue them with a naturall hatred, & when they get them at aduantage, they forbear biting of them but they feare them all to peeces with theyr pawes.

The beast called
Lyons-bane.

Scenola the Sonne of *Publius* was the first that made a shewe of them, in the time that he was *Curulis Aedilis*. Affrick breedeth the Hyene, which beast cannot wythe his necke a side, vnlesse he moue his whole bodie, because his backbone is without ioyntes, and runneth so whole throught his necke. Many wondrous things are reported of it. Firste that it harnteth shepherds rotages, and by continuall barkning, learneth some name, the which he expresteth by counterfeiting mans voyce, to the intent to worke his wrath vpon the man whom he tolleth out by his policie in y night time. Also he counterfetteth the vomiting of men, and thereby alluring out the dogs with his false sobbing, deuoureth them. Which dogs if perchance they touche his shadowe in hunting of him, they lose their voice, and cannot barke. The same Hyene in seeking mens carkasses, scrapeth vpp theyr graues: and therefore it is the easier matter to take the Males. For the Females are of nature more subtile. There is great variety in their eyes, and chaungablenes of colours, and in the balles of them is founde a stone called Hyenie,

The Hyene, and
of hys wonder-
full nature.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The stone called
Hycnie.

A Crocut

Wyld Asses.

Serpents

The Ceraft or
Horneworme

The Amphibene or double-
heade.

endued with such power, y^e vnder what mans tongue soener it be put, he shall prophesie of thinges to come. But what lyuing thing soever a Hyene compasseth in thrice about, cannot moue it selfe: and therfore it hath bene auouched for a certaintie, that there is a magickall power in him. In a parte of Aethyop it coupleth with a Lyonesse, and betwene them is engendred a Monster named a Crocut. Which in likenesse also counterfetteth the speech of man. He neuer stirreth the balles of his eyes, but stareth continually without twynckling.

He hath no gummes at all in hys mouth, but one whole and maine tooth, which is naturally closed vpp as it were in Caskets, because it should not bee blunted. Among those kinds of beasts that are called Grazers, the same Affrick hath wyld Asses, in which kind euery Male hath his heard of Females. They cannot abyde that any other shoulde haue to doe where they like. And therfore they wait very narrowly vppon their Mares when they be with foale, that (if it bee possible they may byte of the genetozpes from the Colts when they be new foaled: to the end they be not apt for generation. Whereof the Mares being ware, hyde their young ones out of the way. Affrick swarmeth in such wise with Serpents, that it may wothelie challenge the preheminence in that mischief from all the worlde. The Cerafts peere with foure little hornes, by shewing whereof (as it were wth a bayte) they allure birds to them, and deuoure them. For they hide the rest of their bodies for the nonce in the sand, discovering no part of theselues saving that onely part wherewith they entice the birds deceitfully to feeding, when they lie in wait to kill them for theyr labor. The Amphibene riseth with two heads wherof one is in his accustomed place, and the other where hys

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

his taile should bee. Whereupon it cometh to passe, that with both heads forward at once hee creepeth in a roundell. The Darters clymbe vp vppon trees, from whence whirling themselves with as much violence as may be, they pierce through what beast soever happeneth to come within their dint. The Scytale hath such a glystering and speckled hide, that the beautie of the spots staie such as behold it, by means whereof, hee catcheth them as they stande gazing and wondring, whom he cannot overtake by his slownes in creeping. Notwithstanding, as beautifull as his scales be, he is the first that casteth his wynter coate. There are many and sundry kinds of redde Adders, but they haue diuers effects in hurting. The Dipfas killeth wth thirst. The Hypuale killeth with sleepe, and Cleopatra may beare witnesse, that it is bought to kill folke. The poysons of others, soasmuch as they bee curable deserue lesse fame. The Hemorrhoyd byteth till it bleedes, and thereby breaking the intercourse of the baynes, draweth out the life wyth bleeding. Whomsoever the Prester stingeth he is bloune, and being puffed vp to vnumeasurable hugeness dyeth wyth swelling. Immediately vppon the stinging of the Seps ensueth rotting. There are also, * Ammodits, * Cheuchries, * Olyphantyes, * Chersydres, and * Chamedraconts. And finally as many sundry names as there bee, so manye sundry deatnes there are.

For Scorpions, Scinks and Lucerts, are accounted among vnhurtfull woymes, and not among serpents. These Monsters, if they drinke, doe sting the gentlier. They haue affections, for lightly they goe not but by couples. If the one be caught or kyled, the other that scapeth runneth madde. The heads of the Females are finer, theyr bellies rownder, and theyr venime moze hurtfull.

The Darter.

The Scytale.

Red Adders

A Thirstworme.

A Sleepeworme,

The bloodworm

The Prester

The rotworme.

* A sandcreeper

* A Leaper-worme.

* A watersnake

* The Earth-dragon,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The stone Heliotrope or Turnstone.

The alteration of the land like to the tydes of the Sea.

The Male is a like rounde in all places, and higher also, and more meke. All Serpents are dull sighted. They seldome looke right before them: and not without a cause, soasmuch as their eyes stand not in theyr foreheads, but in their temples, so as they are lighter of hearing, then of seeing any thing. As concerning the precious stone called Heliotrope, there hath bene contention betwene Aethyop, Affrick, & Cyprus, which of them should yelde the excellentest of that kynd: and it is founde by manie tryals, that the stone of Aethiop or of Libie hath y prerogative. It is of a greene colour not altogether verie fresh, but somewhat more cloudye and deepe, powdered above with spots of scarlett. The stone taketh hys name of hys operatiō and power. Being cast into a brasie panne, it altereth y colour of the Sunne beames, making them to have a bloody reflexion: and it casteth the glymering brightnesse of the ayre out of the water, and turneth it asloe. Moreover it is reported to have this vertue, y being mingled with the herbe of the same name, and consecrated before with the accustomed enchantmēts, it maketh the bearer thereof to goe invisable. They that travell the Syrtes, though theyr iourney lie by lande, yet must they direct theyr course by the starres, otherwise they shall never come to the place appointed. For y ground is so rotten, that the aire altereth the upper part thereof, and if there whiske never so small a wynd, y blaste thereof maketh such an alteration, that it leaveth no token whereby to knowe a mans way. For it ever more turneth upside downe, the plats of the places in such wyse, that those which were even now full of hygh hils, sinck into ballies: and those that even now were ballies, are heaped up with sande like hys. And the maine land beareth the nature of the sea that beareth vpon it. Neyther makes it any matter where

stones

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

stormes rather bee, seeing that the elements conspyre
the destruction of travellers, so as the wynd rageth vp
pon the land, and the land as the sea. The two Syrts ^{The Syrts or Whalles.}
are seperated two hundred and fiftie myles a sunder:
the lesse of them is somewhat calmer. Wee reade that
in the time that *Cneus Scruilius*, and *Caius Sempronius*
were Consuls, the Romaine flete passed harmles be- ^{Meninx}
twæene these shallowes. In this Coast is the Ile Me-
ninx, where *Caius Marius* hid himself after he came
out of the fennes of Minturue. Beyond the Gara- ^{The Pysylls}
mants were the Pysylls, fortified with a wonderfull
strength of body against hurtfull poyson. They onely
dyed not of the byting of Snakes: and although they
were stunge with their deadly tongues, yet they con-
tinued in vnappayzed health. Pea they layde theyr
newe bozne babes to Serpents, and if they were mis-
begotten, the adulterie of the Mothers was punished
wyth the destruction of y^e Childzen. But if they were
right begotten, the priuiledge of theyr fathers bloode
saued the innocent babes from death. Thus they put
the assurance of theyr issue to the triall of poyson. But
the Nafamons conquered this country, and destroyed
it, insomuch that now the Pysylls haue left nothing
whereby to be remembred, sauing onely theyr bare ^{The Nafamones}
name. The Nafamones peeled a stone which is cal-
led a Nafamonite, altogether bloode shaddowed
with blacke baynes. In the innermost part of the big-
ger Syrt, about the Philenes Altars, (as we learne) ^{The Lotaters.}
inhabited the Lotaters, and it is so indæde. Not farre
from the Philenes Alters, is a Lake whereinto y^e Ry- ^{Minerua.}
uer Tryton runneth, where men haue beleued that
the Goddesse of arts was first seene. The greater Syrt
haunteth of a Cittie called Cyrene, which *Barrus* the ^{Cyrene.}
Lacedemonian builded. the five and fortith Olimpye
ade, when *Annius Marcus* raigned ouer y^e Romans,
the

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the five hundred, fourscore and sixe yere after the destruction of Troy: the which Cyrene was the natyue Country and dwelling place of *Callimachus* the Poet. Betwene this Towne and the Temple of *Ammon*, are fourehundred myles, hard by the Temple is a Fountaine consecrated to the Sonne, which with the moisture of his water byndeth the ground, and hardneth ashes also into a clod, wherin (not without wonder) the place glistreth rounde about none otherwyle then if it were the greene fields. There is also gathered the stone called Ammons horne. For it is so warped and crooked, that it is shaped like a Rams horne. It is as bright as gold. Being layde vnder a mannes head when he slepeth, it is said to represent vnto him heauenly dreames. Also there is a Tree called Metops out of which floweth a clammy gumme, which of the place it commeth fro, we call Ammoniack. Furthermore among the Cyrenenses groweth Syrpe y^e rootes whereof haue a pleasant flauor, and it is more like a shrubbie hearbe then a fruite Tree. Out of the stalke thereof, issueth in the summer time a fatte dew, which cleaueth to the beards of Goates that feede thereon, and when it is there thoroughly dreyed, it is gathered in dropps like *Asicles* to serue vppon Tables, or rather to serue for medicine.

It was first called the mylke of Syrpe, because it wzyeth in the manner of Mylke. Afterward (custome drawing it thereunto,) it was named Lacer. This Herbe was afterwarde almoste vtterlie dygged vppe by the Inhabiters of the Countrey, by reason of the intolerable burthen of trybute that was layde vppon them, when their Countrey was wasted at the firste inuasion of strange nations.

On the left hande of Cyrene is * Affrick, on the right side Egypt, on the foreshore the rough and barborowlesse

Ammons horne.

Ammoniacke.

Syrpe.

* This is Affrick the lesse, where Carthage stood.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

bozowlesse sea, on the backpart diuers barbarous na-
 tions, and a wildernesse not to be come vnto, vninha-
 bited and forlozne which breedeth the Cockatrice, such
 a singuler mischief as is not in all the whole worlde
 beside. It is a serpent almost halfe a fote long, white,
 wyth, as it were a little myter, ppozotioned in lynes
 on his heade. Hee is giuen to the bitter destruction not
 onely of man and beast, or whatsoeuer hath life, but
 also euen of the earth it selfe, which he stayneth & bur-
 neth vpp, and seareth away, wheresoeuer he hath his
 deadlie denne. To be short, he destroyeth hearbs, kyl-
 leth Trees, and infecteth the very aire: insomuch that
 no byrd is able to flye ouer the place which he hath in-
 fected wyth hys pestilent breath. When hee moueth
 himselfe, he creepeth wyth hys one halfe, and wyth the
 other halfe auunceth himselfe aloft. All other Ser-
 pents are horrible afraide to heare his byting: and
 as soone as they heare him, they flee euerye one
 wyth as much haste as they can, euery one hys way.
 Whatsoeuer is kylled of his byting, no wyld beast
 will feede of it, no foule wyll touche it. And yet for all
 this, he is overcome of Weasels, which merne bring
 thether, and sende them into the dennes, where he lur-
 keth. Notwithstanding, he wanteth not power, euen
 when he is dead. The Cittizens of Pergamus gaue a
 full * Sestertium for the carkasse of a Cockatrice, and
 hanged it vpp in a nette of gold in the Temple of A-
 pollo, which was notable for the great workmanshopp
 thereof: to the intent that neyther Spyders shoulde
 spynne there, nor byrds flye in there. About the vtter-
 most nooke of the Syres, there runneth by the Cittie
 Berenice the Riner Lethon, which (as is supposed)
 issueth from the springes of hell, and is renowned a-
 mong the auncient Poets for his forgetfull waters.

The Cockatrice
 and of his horri-
 ble nature.

God hath pro-
 uided a remedye
 for euery mis-
 chiefe.

Fiue pounce
 sterling.

The Ryuer Le-
 thon.

Berenice.

The foresaide Cittie was builded and fortified in
 S.iiii. the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

the great Sytte by *Berenice* that was marryed to the third *Ptolomie*. All the large contrie that lyeth between Egypt Aethyope, and Lybia, as farre as there is anye woods to cast shadowe, is replenished wyth sundry kyndes of Apes: and I would not that any man shold be grieued at the mistaking of the name. For surely it is not expedient to omit any thing, wherein the providence of nature is to be sene. Among these is the common sorte of Apes which we see every where, not without great aptnesse to counterfet, by means wherof they are the easier taken. For while they desirouslie practise the gestures of Hunters, who for the nonce leaue byndlime to noynt them withall, they dawbe by theyr eyes, as they had sene them pretende to do before, and so when theyr sight is stopped vppon, they are easie to be caught.

They make merry at the newe of the Moone, and they become sadde when shee is in the wane. They loue their yong ones out of all measure, in so much as they easiler loose the whelps that they are most chare ouer and carry in theyr armes, because those that are not set by, doe euer solow their dam hard at her breech. The Moonyes haue tayles: and this is the onely difference betweene them and the Apes. The Dogheads are also of the number of Apes, most plenteous in the parts of Aethyop, sprightfish in leaping, cruel in byting, neuer so tamed, but that they be moze rather wyld.

Among Apes are also accounted the Sphinxes, thacke hayzed, side and deepe dugged, apt to be taught to forget theyr wyldnesse. There are also that menne call Satyres, very sweetefaced, and full of mopping and toying continually. The Callytriches are almost altogether vnlike the other. On their face is a bearde, and on their rumpe a broad taylor. To catch these is no hard

Apes.

Monkyes
Dogheads

Sphinxes

Satyres.

The fairhayres.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

hard matter, but to bring them out of the Country is a rare thing. For they live not but in the soyle of Aethiop, that is to say in their owne soyle.

CAP. XL.

Of the nation of the Hammanients, and of the houses therein builded of salt.



Etween the Na-

samonits and the Troglo-
dits, is the nation of the
Hammanients, which build
theyr houses of Salt, which
they heave out of y^e Moun-
taines in manner of stone,
and laye it with mortar.
Such is the abundance of

* Cauecreepers

this baine, that they make them houses of Saltstones.
These are the Hammanients which haue intercourse
of Merchandise wyth the Troglodits. The p^{re}cious
stones called Carbuncles are on this side the Hamma-
nients, moze neerer the Nasamonies. The Asbysts lyue
by Laser. This is their nourishment, and this is their
foode.

Carbuncles

The Asbysts

CAP. XLI,

*Of the Garamants and of a wonderfull fountayne
among them.*

Among the Garamants is the Totonne Debris, with
a wonderfull Fountaine in it, which by turnes is
colde

A wonderfull

Fountaine,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

cold a day times and hote a night times, one while seething like water on the fire, and another while becoming as cold as Ice, both contrarieties proceeding out of y^e selfe same veynes. It is a meruailous thing to be spoken of, y^e in so short a time, nature should so strangely disagree with her selfe, that whosoever tried her doings in the dark, would think there were a continuall fire in the spring: and he that felt it in the day, would believe it were none other thing then a winters Water continually frozen. By meanes whereof (not without good cause) Debris is famous among those nations, for that the waters change their properties according to the moving of the heauen, though after a manner cleane contrarie to the disposition of the Planets. For whereas the euentide allwageth the heate of the world: this spring beginneth to heate in such wise at the Sunne going downe, that if yee touch it, yee shall find it scalding. Againe, when the Sunne is risen above the ground, and all things are chauffed with his rayes, the water thereof is so exceeding colde, that no man is able to drinke it, be he neuer so thirstie. Who then would not wonder at a fountaine y^e becommeth cold through heate, and hote through cold? The heade of the Garamant Regyon is Garaman, whereunto for a long while the way was very combersome, and not able to be passed. For the trees couered the pytes with sande, to the intent that withdrawing y^e waters deceitfully for a time, no man might be able to trauell to them for famine and thirst. But in the raigne of *Vespasian*, in the warre that was against the Oyans, this distresse was taken away, by finding a nerer passage. *Cornelius Balbus* was the first that subdued the Garamants, and for his victorie firste triumphed over them. Surely he was the first of strangers (for he was borne in one of the Ilands Gades) that attained the

The Garamants.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

the honoz of a triumphane conqueror. The great cat-
tell of this Countrey fede with their necks awy, for
if they should graze with their heads right forwarde,
their hoznes bowing downe, with the tynes into the
ground, would hinder their feeding. On the same part
that Cercina lyeth, the reporte goeth that there is an
Ile called Gaulos, wherein breedeth no serpent, ney-
ther lyueth any y^e is brought in thither. And therefore
the dust thereof being strewed in any place of the
wozrde, keepeth away Snakes: and being cast vpon
Scorpions, it killeth them out of hande.

Strange Cattell.

The best
of the
The Ilande
Gaulos.

CAP. XLII.

Of Aethyop: of the filthy fashions of the people of
that Countrey, and of theyr monstrous shapes of
the Dragons, and other wylde beastes of
wonderfull nature there: of the
spyce Cinnomom, and of the
Iacint stone.

The
The
The
The



AHe Aethiopians, and
the Nations that inhabite the
Countreyes bounding vpon the
Mountaine Atlas, are parted
a sunder with the Ryuer * Ni-
gris, which is thought to bee
parte of Nyle.

* Senega.

It is so greene with Rushes wherof paper is made
it is so clad wth Reede, it bringeth forth y^e same kind

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The beastly
manners of the
Garamants of
Aethyope.

The Aethiopians

The Nomads
The Syrbots,
The Afaches
The Sambres.

The Agriophages
or wyld-
eaters,

The Pamphags
or eateals
Meneaters or
Cannibals
Bytch mylkers

of living thinges, it floweth ouer at y same times, and returneth againe with his banks even then when Nilus is content with his own channel. The Garamants of Aethyop know no leuerall marriage, but vse their women in common, who that list. Thereon it cometh that the Childzen acknowledge onely their mothers. For the name of Father hath no reuerence at all among them. For who is able to knowe bys Father, where such incestuous lecherie runneth at large. Therefore are the Garamants of Aethyop counted a bastard people among all nations: and not without cause, considering how they haue infringed the discipline of chastitie, and by a wicked custome destroyed the knowledge of their succession. The name of Aethiopians extendeth large.

On Affrick side, where Lybie faceth the Ilande Meroe, there be many and sundry nations of them. Of the number of them the Nomades liue by the mylk of the Dogheades. The Syrbots are lazie thinges of a 12 fote long. The Afaches take Oliphants in hunting, and deuoure them. Among the Sambres no fourfooted beast hath eares, no not so much as the Oliphants. They next neighbours, make a Dog they King: by whose gesture they diuine what he comanndeth them to do. The Aethiopyans on the Sea coast are reported to haue foure eyes a peece, but the trueth is otherwyse, namelie that they are verie sharpe sighted, and ayne the thzowling of they darts most certainly. Toward the West dwell the Agriophags which feede onely on the flesh of Lybards and Lyons, and haue a King that hath but one eye, which standes in bys forehead. There are also Pamphags who feede of al things that may be chewed, and all things that grow vnsett. There be also Anthropophages, whose name expreth seth their conditions. They say that the Cynamolgies haue

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

haue chaps like Dogs, and long snouts. The Arthabathits, goe groweling like foure footed beastes, and wander abroade without dwelling place, as beastes do. The borderers vpon Mauritanie gather Locusts, in time of yere, and potwizing them, doo lay them vp as their onely foode to liue by: But none of them liueth aboue fortie yeeres. From this Ocean vnto * Meroe (which is an Ilande that Nyle maketh where he first parteth and meeteth againe) are fife hundred and twenty miles. Beyond Meroe toward the Sunne rising, are the * Macrobian Aethyopians. For theyr life is longer then ours by the one halfe. These Macrobianes, execute Justice, loue bright dealing, excell in strength, are very comely and beautifull of personage, are decked wth brasse, and make giues of golde for offenders. There is among them a place called * Heliutrapæza continually furnished with daintie fare, whereof all men eat without difference, for they holde that they are encreased by the power of God. There is also in the same place a Lake, wherewith the bodyes that are washed, thynne as if they were anointed wth Oyle. This Lake is mosse wholesome to drinke. Surely it is so there, that it wyl not beare the leaues falne from the Trees, but letteth them sinke downe to the bottome, by reason of the thinnes of the liqour. Beyond these lye desert and uninhabited wildernesses, even vnto the coast of Arabia. And therein the furthest part of all the East, are nations of Monstrous shape, some hauing yll fauoured visages, altogether plain without noses: & other some hauing theyr mouthes growne together sauing onely a little hole to put in an Oaten Reede, whereat they draw in their sustenance. Some haue no tongues: but vse beckings and gestures in steede of speeche. Certaine of these nations neuer knewe the vse of fire, befoze the

Arthabathits.

Guagura.

The Macrobianes
or long lyued
and their man-
ners.

* The Sunnea
Table.

A strange Lake

Monstrous Na-
tions,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

tiote of *Ptolomeus Labyrinth* King of Egypt. Aethyop
contayneth all y^e is from the South east, to the South
west. As much of it as is vnder y^e South coast, is gar-
nished wyth thicke woods, which are greeneſt in win-
ter. On the South part there hangeth into the Sea a
high Dyke continually hote with gentle fire, and bur-
ning on the toppe wyth restlesse flames, among which
continually hote fires, there is great ſtoze of Dragons.
Furthermore, the true Dragons haue smal mouthes,
and not gaping wyde to byte with, but of a narrowe
conduit, by which they draue breath, and spirt out
their tongues. For their force lyeth not in theyr teeth,
but in their tayles, and they hurt with beating, rather
then with byting. There is cut out of the Dragons
brynes a ſtone called Draconce, but it is not a ſtone:
valesse it be taken from them while they are alyue.
For if the Serpent die before, the hardnesse resoluethe
and banisheth away wyth hys life. The Kinges of the
East do chiefly vaunt themſelues of the wearing
thercof, although it be ſo hard, that no man can deuise
to imprint or engrave any thing in it: and whatſoe-
uer is beautifull in it, is not made by mans hand, be-
cauſe there ſhould none other colour ſtayne the pure
naturall whitenesse thereof. An Autho^r named *So-
crates*, ſayth that he hath ſene this Jewel, & declareth
by what meanes it is come by. Men of excellent cou-
rage and audacitie ſerche out by holes where the Ser-
pents lie, and alſo their haunts. When watching ſyll
they come forth to feede, and paſſing by them wyth as
much ſpeede as they can, they caſt them hearbes ſtee-
ped in thinges that haue as much force as may bee to
prouoke ſleepe. So when they be faſt a ſleepe, they cutt
the ſtones out of their heades, and getting the booty of
their beaue enterpriſe, enjoy the reward of their rashi-
neſſe. The places which the Aethyopians poſſeſſe, is
full of wyld Beastes, whereof one is the Nabis which
wa

Dragons.

The ſtone called
Draconce

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

we call a Camelopardalis. It is necked like a horse,
 footed like an Ore, beaded like a Camell, & of a bryght
 bay colour potwored with white spotted. This beast
 was shewed first in Rome at the gamings that Caesar
 the Dictator made in the Lysis. Almost about y same
 time also were brought from thence monsters called
 Celphies, whose hinder feete from the ancle vpp to the
 toppe of the calfe, where like a mans legge, and lyke
 wyse bys forefeete resembled a mans hande: notwithstanding
 these were neuer seene of the Romaines but
 once. Befoze the showes of Cneus Pompeius: the Ro-
 maines had neuer seene the Rhynoceros openly. This
 beast is of a pale russet colour: in bys nose is a horne
 that boweth vppward: the which hee maketh sharpe
 pointed like a bodkyn, by whetting it vpon stones, and
 fighteth wyth it against the Dlyphants, being almost
 full as long as they, but somewhat shorter legged, and
 with this his naturall weapon hee pusseth at theyr
 bellies, as the onely part which he knoweth may bee
 perced with striking. By the Riter Nigris breedeth
 the Catoblepe, a little sluggish beast, with a great bea-
 utie ioll, and a venemous sight. For they that happen to
 come in bys sight die. There bee Ants as big as a Ma-
 stiffe, that haue talents like Lyons, wherewith they
 scrape vp sand of golde, which they keepe that no man
 may fetch it away, & if any man aduenture, they pur-
 sue them to death. The same Aethiop breedeth y Ly-
 caon, which is a wolfe with a mane on his necke, & so
 pied, y men say there is no colour, but he hath parte of
 it. It breedeth also y Tarand, of the bignes of an Ore,
 clonen footed, with tined hornes, headed like a stag, co-
 loured like a Beare, & thacke hayzed. It is saide y this
 Tarand changeth his complexion for feare, and y whe
 he hideth himself, he becometh like vnto the thing y he
 is next vnto, whether it be a quarrie of white stone, or
 a groue of greene trees, or what thing soeuer it be, of a
 ny other likenes.

The Nabis.

enough but I *

Celphies.

the W...
 gold... A...

The Hornynose.

The Catoblepe

Wonderfull
 Ants.

The Lycan

The Tarrando

The

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Fish Polypus.
* Land Lyons

The Woolues
of Aethiop.

The Porkpyne

The bird Pegasus.

The Tragop or
Goteface.
Of Cynamom

The same thing also doth the Fythe Polypus in the Sea, and the * Chameleons on the lande. But the Polypus and the Chameleon haue a sheere skinne, and therefore it is the easier for them to resemble things next vnto them, because of theyr thin smug skynnes, which are like glasse. But it is a straunge and singuler case, that hardy bayze should alter colour, heereby it comes to passe, that they are hardly taken. It is a peculiar propertie to the Woolues of Aethyop, to be as nimble in leaping, as a byrde, so as they ridde not moze ground by running, then by going, but yet they neuer assault a man. In Winter time they are bayzie, and in Sommertime naked. Menne call them Thoes.

The Porkpine also is very rfe in those Countries a beast like a Hedghog, wyth a hyde full of rough byrdes, which he oftentimes looseneth of his owne accord, and darteth them forth so thicke as it were a shoure of pziicks, and therewith woundeth the Dogs that pursue him. Of that coast is the byrde Pegasus: but this bird hath nothing of a horse but his eares. So is also the Tragop, a byrde bigger then an Eagle, vaunting himselfe with an armed head, besett with hornes like a Rammes hornes. The Aethiopyans gather Cynamom. This shrub groweth on a short stalke, wyth low and flatte boughes, neuer aboue two cubits high. That which groweth slenderest is counted the excellentest: and that that swelleth into thicknes, is nothing sette by. But it is gathered by the pziestes, who make sacrifice befoze. Which done, they take good heed that they beginne not theyr harvest befoze the Sunne rise, nor continue it after the Sunne sette. He that is Prime among them, deuiddeth the heapes of sticks wyth a speare, which is consecrated to y same vse. And so a portion of the faggots is dedicated to the Sunne,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Sunne, which if it bee rightlie deuided, taketh fire alone. Among these things that we haue treated of, is found the Iacint, in colour a bright azure, a pzeious stone, if it may be found faultlesse: for it is not a little subiect to faultines. For diuers times it is eyther vernished with a violet colour, or darkned with a mistynesse, or wanzing into a watry sheerenesse, the best fashion of it is, if it be not dimmed with too deepe a die nor ouer lighth with too pure a sheerenesse, but haue a swete orient colour of lightsomenesse and purple equallie mixed together. This is he that seeleth y ayze, and altereth with it: insomuch as it is not a like bright when the wether is cloudy, as when it is fayze. Moreover, being put into ones mouth, it becommeth colder. And for ingrauing it is nothing meete, because it wyll abide no chafing, yet is it not altogether inuincible: for with a Diamonde a man may write in it, and drawe what he list in it. Where as is the Iacint, there is also the Chrysolamp, which stone the light hydeth, and the dark discovereth. For this diuersitie is in him that in the night he is fierie, and in the day he is pale. Out of that soyle also we take the Hæmatite, a stone as redde as blood, and therfore called the Hæmatite.

The Iacint.

Chrysolamp.

The Hæmatite
or bloodstone

CAP. XLIII.

Wonderfull things of the nations of Lybia, and of the stone called Hexacontalythos.



Thatsoeuer lieth between

Mount Atlas and the mouth of Nile called Canopitane, which beareth the name of Canopus the Master of Menelaus ship who was buried in that Ilande, whych

U. i.

lyeth

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

lyeth against the said mouth of Nyle, whete Libie endeth, and Egypt beginneth, is inhabited by nations of sundry languages, which are withdrowne into waylesse wildernesses. Of these the Athlantics are altogether void of manners meete for men. None hath anye proper calling, none hath any speciall name. They curse the Sun at his rising, and curse him likewise at his going downe: and because they are scorched wth the heate of his burning beames, they hate the God of light. It is affirmed that they dreame not, and that they utterlie abstaine from all thinges bearing lyfe. The Troglodites dig them caues vnder the ground, and house themselves in them. There is no couetousnesse of getting, for they haue bound themselves from riches, by wilful pouertie. Onely they gloze in one stone which is called Hexacontalythos. so powdred with diuers sparks, y the colours of threescore sundrie stones are perceiued in his little compasse. All these liue by the flesh of Serpents, and being ignoraunt of speech, doe rather labber and gnarre then speake. The Augyles worship none but the deuils. The first nyght that they are married, they compell theyr wyues to haue to doe with as many as will come: and from that time forward, they bind them by most straight lawes to continuall chastitie. The Gamphasants abstayne from warres, eschew intercourse of merchandise, and will not abide to intermedle with any straunger. It is thought that y Blemmyes (but not those Blemmyes that dwell by the Red sea) are bozne headlesse, & that they haue theyr mouth and eyes in their breste. The Satyres haue no resemblance of manne sauing onely shape. The Egypanes are the very same that wee see them painted. The Hymantopodes hauing yoynts of their legges bowed, doe rather creepe then goe, and in walking vse rather to slide then to steppe.

The Athlantics

The Troglodites or Caue-crawlers.

The stone called the threescore stone, or the Sixtystone.

The Augyles

The Gamphasants.

The Blemmyes

The Satyrs or Woodwards.

The Goatefeete

The crookelegs

the

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Pharussians hauing brought *Hercules* on the
waite as he was going toward the Hesperids, were so
wearie of the iourney, that they tarped there. And
thus much of Lybie. The Pharussians

CAP. XLIIII.

*Of Egypt, of the head, encrease, & mouthes of Nile,
of the Oxe Apis : of the Crocodiles : of the bird Tro-
chyle : of the Skinks, waterhorses, and the bird
Ibis, of the wonderfull trees of Egypt,
of Alexandria, and of Pyra-
myds or Broches.*



Egypt runneth to
the South inward, untill it
meete with the Aethiopy-
ans. Behind it floweth Nile
about the lower part there-
of. The which Riuer being
deuided at the place that is
named Delta, embraceth a
peece of ground within it like

Of Nyle.

an Ile, and it is almost vnknowne where the head is
from whence it commeth, as we shall declare. It hath
hys beginning from a Mountaine of the lower Mau-
ritanie, that is nere the Ocean. Thus affirme the
Punick bookes, and so reported King Iuba as I vnder-
stand. By and by therfore it maketh a Lake which
they call Nilides.

And it is coniectured that Nile commeth fro thence.

U.ii.

Wes

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

because thys Boole bringeth forth the same kinds of beards, fishes, and beasts that we see in Nyle, and that if Mauritanie from whence it hath his originall, happen to bee watred eyther with ouer deepe snowe, or rage of raine, the flood in Egypt is thereby increased: But the Nyle when he runneth out of his Lake is sucked into the sandes, and hydden in the loose mould of the earth, and afterward, bursting forth in the Caue of Cæsarea, larger then hee was befoze, bringeth the same tokens with him which we noted in him at his first spring.

Afterward hee sinketh downe againe, and venteth not aboue the ground, till after a long weary iourney, he come to the Achyopians. Where it riseth vpp againe, it maketh the Kyus Nygris which we told you befoze bounded the borders of Affrick. The Inhabiters there call it Astapus, which is as much to say, as a water flowing out of darknesse. It inuironeth many and great Isles, whereof some are of so large and huge bignesse, that a man can scarce lakey through them in fve dayes, runne he as fast as he can. The noblest of them is * Meroe, about which, the Kyus being deuided, is named on the right Channell Astusapes, and on the left Astabores. Then also travelling through great Countreyes a long iourney, as sone as y Rocks meeting him by the way make him rough, hee carveth his waters with such violence through the cragged cliffs, that he may seeme to fall rather then to flow, and at length when he hath passed the last leape (for so the Egyptians call certaine straights of his) there is no daunger in him. Then leauing the name of Syris behinde him, he runneth from thenceforth playne without any stoppe. Lastly he is deuided into seauen channels: and so turning towarde the North, is receiued into the Sea of Egypt.

Nowe called
Guaguera.

Such

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Such as are ignozant of Astronomie and Cosmographic, haue aledged manie causes of his increase. Some affyyme that the East wyndes called Etesia, do dzyue great stoze of clowdes to the place where the Ryuer spzyngeth, and that the spzyng rysing by the moysture comming from aboue, ascozdeh so much water to the flowing of the Riuer as the clowdes haue let fal moysture to the feeding of the spzyng. Othersome repozte, that beeing dzyuen backe by the violence of wyndes, when hee cannot vtter his waues, which keepe their accustomed swiftnesse, the water beeing pent in the straight ouerfloweth his banckes, and the moze the blasts of the contrarie wynds resist, so much the higher doth the swift Riuer (being beaten backe) mount aloft, because that neyther the accustomed course can emptie the channel, and yet the weyght of the streame commeth on still from the head of the spzyng vpon the Ryuer which is dammed vp: And that thus by the agreeable violence of the Element on the oneside stryuing forwarde, and on the other side beating backward, the waues swell, and gather into a heape, whereby is made the floodde.

Diuers hold opinion, that this spzyng which is called Phiala, is rayled by the influence of the stars, and that beeing baled out by the Sunne beames, it is heated vpp by the celestiall fire, but not wythout a sure and orderly custome, that is to say, at the netwe of the Moone, howbeit that the Sunne is the berye ground of hys excesse. For the first rysing and swelling thereof beginneth when the Sunne moueth throug y signe of Cancer: and afterwarde, when the thirty partes thereof are runne out, so as the Sunne is entred into Leo, and the starre called Sirius ryseth: then the Riuer flushing forth wyth so great a violence, breaketh ouer his bancks: which time the Priests iudged

Coniectures of
the increase of
Nyle.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* The nineteenth day of July.

to be the byrth day of the worlde, that is to wete betwene the * thirteenth of the Calends of August, and the eleuenth day of August, and that after ward all the excesse is called back againe, when the Sunne passeth into Virgo, and is driuen cleane againe within his banks, when the Sunne is entred into Libra. They adde this mozeouer, that he hurteth both wayes, whether he swell too high or too lowe, forasmuch as his scantnes bringeth small stoze of increase, and his ouer great aboundance hindzeth the tyllage by to long continuance of moistnes. They say that his greatest excesse riseth to eightene cubits, and his measorablest to sixtene: and y at fiftene wanteth no stoze of fruite. But if it be vnder, it causeth derth. They attribute also this maiestie vnto him, that hee shoulde foreshewe thinges to come: grounding their argument heerevpon, that at y battell of Pharsalie, it exceeded not fyue fathome. This is most certaine, that hee onely of all Riuers breatheth forth no ayres. It beginneth to appertaine to the Realme of Egypt from Syene, wherein is y vttermost bounde of Aethyop, & so from thence vntill it fal into the Sea, it keepeth the name of Nyle. Among all the thinges that Egypt hath woorthye to be spoken of, they make a wonder specially of the Dre which they call Apis.

Apis the God of Egypt.

Him they worshyppe as a God, and hee is notable for the whyte specke which groweth naturally on his right side, representing the likenesse of the horned Ooone. The time is appointed howe long hee shall liue, which beeing expyed, hee is drowned in the bottome of a holy Well, because hee shoulde not liue any longer then is lawfull for him. By and by not wythout solemne mourning of all the whole Realme another is sought.

Assoone as he is founde, a hundred Priestes wayte vpon

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

vpon him to Memphis, to the intent that taking or-
 ders there, he may begin to become holie. The Tem-
 ples into which he entereth or where he resteth, they
 mysticallie name byrde Chambers. Hee giueth mani-
 fest foetokens of things to come: and that in especial-
 ly if he take meate of their handes that come to aske
 counsel. By refusing *Germanicus. Casars* hande, hee be-
 trayed that which hung over his head, for it was not
 long after, but *Cesar* was dispatched of his life. The
 boyes followe flocking after Apis, and suddainly, as
 though they were moued with some spirit, they tell
 of things to come. Once in a yere a Cowe is shewed
 him, and shee also is not without certaine marks, the
 which is kylled the same day that she is found, as soone
 as she hath bene shewed to him. The people of Mem-
 phis solemnize the byrth day of Apis, by casting a cup
 of golde into Nyle. This solemnitie is helde seauen
 dayes together, during which time the Crocodyles
 keepe as it were a truce with the Priestes, and touch
 them not in their washings. But the eyght day, when
 the Ceremonies are nowe finished, (as though open
 warre were proclaimed again) they take to the theyr
 former crueltie. The Crocodile a fourefooted my-
 chiefe, hath force both vpon land and water alike. Hee
 hath no tongue, and he moueth y^e vpper Jaw. Where
 he byteth he taketh horrible fast holde, his teeth shut-
 ting Checquerwise one wythin another. For the most
 part he groweth to the bignes of twenty fathoms, and
 they lay Eggs like Geese Eggs. Hee chooseth a place to
 builde his neste in, where the water of Nyle cannot
 come when it is at the fullest. In cheryshing vp theyr
 young, the Male and Female keepe theyr turnes. Be-
 side hys wyde chappes, hee is also armed with outra-
 gious long talants. A nights hee keepeth in y^e waters,
 and a dayes he resteth vpon the lande.

See howe the
 deuil can delude
 Idolaters by
 false Miracles.

Of Crocodyles.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The bird called
Trochylos.

The beast called
the Enhydre.

The Dolphins
of Nyle.

Skinks

He is clad in a meruailous strong hyde, in so much as a peece of artillarie shotte at him out of any engine reboundeth backe againe from hys skynne. There is a little prettie byrde called Trochylos, which in seeking to feede vpon the flesh that sticketh in the Crocodyles teeth, dooth by little and little scrape his mouth, and so delyghting him easily with hys soft tyckling, maketh him gape, that hee may stande betwene his chappes. Which thing the Enhydre (which is a kynd of water Ratte) perceiuing, whypeth into the beasts belly, and eateth vp hys inwarde, and then grating thzough his paunche commeth out againe. There is also a kind of Dolphins in Nyle, that haue finnes like salues vpon theyr backs. These Dolphins egge foot the Crocodiles for the nonce to swimme, and then diuing subtilly, they poppe vpper vnder them, and cutting theyr bellies kyll them. Moreover in a certaine Iland of Nyle, there dwell men of a very low stature, but of such a boldnesse, that they offer to meete y Crocodyles, for these Monsters pursue them that flee from them, and flee from them that follow them. Wherefore are they caught, and being made tame become slaues in their owne waters, and when they be thzoughlye brought in awe, they are so obedient for feare, that for getting their wildnesse, they carry theyr Maisters riding on their backs. As soone therefore as they espye this Iland or this nation by the smell, they flee far of. In the water they are dull of sight, and on the lande most sharpe sighted. All the Winter long they eate no meate: but from the beginning of the short dayes, they continue fasting by the space of foure Monethes together. Ther is also about Nile great stoze of Skinks which are like Crocodiles, but of a lesser making, and shorter, howbeit they are very necessarye for the preservation of helth. For Physicians make drinckes of them

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

them to ease the nummes of sinewes, and kil the force of poyson. In the same Ryuer, and in the same soyle, breedeth the Water horse, lyke a Horse in back, mane, and neyng: wyth a snoute turning bpwarde, clouen The waterhorse clées, tusshes like a Boare, and a wythed tayle. Hee eateth vpppe the Cozne in the night, whereunto of a subtiltie hee goeth backwarde, that by the deceitfull print of his fote, hee may not bee laide for in hys way homeward.

The same beast, when he is ouerfull with feeding gettes him to the Reedes that are newe cutte downe, and trots so long vpppe and downe vppon them, vntill the sharpe stumppes haue so wounded his fete, that with bleeding he may abate the burthen of his bellye. Afterwarde hee stoppeth the wounde with clay, vntill it growe to a dry scarre. *Marcus Scaurus* was y first that brought Water horses and Crocodiles to Rome. About the same bankes is a Wyde called Ibis, which The bird Ibis maketh hauocke of Serpents Egges, and carryes them as a most delectable meate to her young ones in her nest: by meanes whereof the increase of hurtfull thinges is diminished. Neyther do these birdes good wythin y coast of Egypt onelie. For whereas swarms of winged Snakes come out of the Fennes of Arabic whose poyson is so swift of operation, that menne dye of their stinging befoze they feelee anie paine, the birds beeing moued with a certayne foresight (wherewith they are endued for the same purpose) goe altogether in aray, and befoze the saide foraine mischief canne waste the bounds of theyr owne Country, they meeete the pestilent flocks in the ayze, and there deuoure all the whole hoste of them. For which deserte they are counted holie, and no man may hurt them. They lay their Egges at theyr mouth. Onelie Pelusium breedeth them blacke, the reste of Egypt breedeth them

E.i. white.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Fygtree of
Egypt.

The Date Tree
of Egypt.
Thir Aleste,

A straunge find-
ing of the begin-
ning of the
yeere.

white. Of the trees which only Egypt beareth, & chiefe is the Fygge tree of Egypt, which hath leaues lyke a Mulberrie Tree, and beareth fruite not onely on the boughes, but also on the body of the Tree. It is so bounteous in fruitfulnessse, that in one yere it beareth seauen times. Wherefoeuer yee pull of one Fyg, by and by buddeth vpppe another. The woode thereof beeing put into the water sinketh downe to the bottome: and after ward, when it hath lyen long soking in the water, as though it were made lighter, it ryseth vpppe and floateth vpon the bym: and cleane contrary to the nature of all other woods, moistnes maketh it dry. The Date tree of Egypt, is also a thing woorthy to bee spoken of, properly it is called Adipsos, and so it ought to bee called: for beeing tasted it putteth away thirst. The sauer therof is like a Quince: but it stauncheth not thirst, vnlesse it be gathered somewhat befoze it bee ripe. For if it be taken full ripe, it perisheth the memozie, takes away ones going, makes ones tongue trippe, and weakening the powers both of the minde and of the body, couinterfetteth the vice of drunkennes. The Marches of Egypt where it ryseth in height toward the vppermost point of Kakecaumen, are inhabited by a people, which find out the moment wherin the yere beginneth first his ordinarie course by thys deuice. There is chosen a holy groue, whereinto they driue beastes of all kinds. These beastes, at such time as the motion of heauen is come about to his determinate point, expresse their vnderstandings by such outward signes and tokens as they are able. Some howle, some lowe, some roare, some bray, and diuers runne together into the myze, and they wal lowe.

Thys experiment is a rule to them, wherby to finde out the beginning of the time. The same people

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

people reporte also, that it hath bene left vnto them
 for a certaintie by the first founders of their Nation,
 that the Sunne ryling was there, wheras is now the
 going downe. Among the Citties of Egypt, Thebe is
 notable for the number of Gates, vnto which Cittie
 the Arabians bring merchandise from all parts of the
 worlde. Hereof the Countrey Thebaica taketh bys
 name. Abydos also sometime renowned wyth the
 Palace of Memnon, and nowe beautified with the
 Temple of *Osiris*. Both the hugeness of the work it
 selfe, and the King of Macedonie the founder thereof,
 doe ennoble Alexandria, and *Democrates* the maister
 of the workes, deserued the seconde place of fame
 next vnto the builder, for setting out the platt thereof.
 Alexandria was builded in the hundred and twelfth
 Olympiade, when *L. Papyrius* the Sonne of *Spurius*
 and *C. Petilius* the Sonne of *Caius* were Consules of
 Rome, not farre from the mouth of the Ryuer Nyle,
 which some call Heracleotick, and othersome Cano-
 pick. There is also Pharos, peopled with inhabiter
 sette there by *Cesar* the Dictator, where lights are
 sette vppe a nights for men, to sayle safely in and out
 of the Hauen by. For the comming to Alexandria is
 subtile, full of deceitfull shelles, an vncertaine Sea,
 and arriuable onely at three Channels, *Tegamus*, *Posi-*
donius, and *Taurus*. Hereupon therefore such bea-
 kons or engines as are framed in Hauens to giue
 light, are called Phari. The * *Pyramides* are Broches
 in Egypt, rayled with sharpe spyres aboue the height
 of any thing that can be made by mans hand: and for
 asmuch as they passe the measure of shadowes, they
 haue no shadowes at all. Now let vs turne our talke
 from Egypt.

Thebe of
Egypt

Abydos in
Egypt.

Alexandria.

Pharos

Pyramides

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XLV.

*Of Arabie and of the Frankencence and Myrrhe in
it, of the byrds called Phanix and Cynamolgies
Of the manners of the Arabians,
and of the kynds of theyr
precious Stones.*

This is Arabie
the Desert.



A strange Spring

Arfinoe.

*Dwellers in
Tents.

Eyonde the mouth of Nylus called Pelusiacum is Arabie stretching to y Red sea, which Varro affirmeth to be called Erythræum, of King Erythrus the sonne of Perseus & Andromeda, and not onely red of the colour, thereof. The sayde Authoz auoucheth also, that on y thore of this Sea, is a Fountaine, whereof if Sheepe drinke, they chaunge the colour of theyr fleeces: and wheras they were white befoze, they lose that which they had untill they drunke, and after ward become a deepe yellow colour. Uppon the Redde Sea, standeth the Cittie Arfinoe. And thys Arabie extendeth to that spicebearing and rich Land, which the Cutabanes and * Scænitcs possesse. The Arabians are renowned with the Mountain Casius. The cause why these Scænitcs are so named, is for that they dwell in Tents, and haue none other houses. Theyr Tents are couered with haires made of Goates haire wouen.

Moreover, they utterly abstaine from Swynes flesh. Surelie if this kind of beast bee brought thither,
it.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

it dieth by and by. This Arabic the Greekes call * Eudæmon, and we call it by interpretation blessed. It is inhabited wth a Dyll made by hand, betwene y^e Ryuer Tygris, and the Riuer Eulæus: which springing among the Medes, is so renowned for the clærenesse of hys water, that all the Kings of that Realme, drinke none other thing then the liquor thereof. That it was not vnworthelie surnamed Eudæmon or blessed, yee may gather heereby: that besides the spyes whereof it hath great store, that Countrey onely and none other, yeldeth Frankencence, and yet not al the whole Countrey neither. For in the mids of it are the Atracitis a shiere of the Sabæans, from whence about eight remouings of, is the Countrey that beareth y^e Frankencence. It is called Arabic, that is to say holy, for so the name signifieth by interpretation. These low trees are not cōmon: but (which is a strange thing among barbarous nations) they goe by right of inheritance in the succession of certaine Families. And therefore those that haue the possession of thys groue, are called in the Arabian tongus holy. The same persons also at such time as they do eyther crop or fell these groues, come not nigh any coarse, nor defile themselves wth the companie of women. Before the truthe of the matter was certainlie knowne, some likened thys tree to the Mastick Tree, and some to the Turpentine Tree, vntill such time as by the Bookes of King Iuba, wrytten to Caesar the Sonne of Augustus, it was plainlie declared, that it was a Tree wth a crooked stock, and boughes like a Maple, yelding a iuyce like y^e Almond Tree, and that it is wont to be cutte in the beginning of the Dogdaies, when the Sunne burneth hottest. In the same lands groweth also Myrrhe: the rootes wherof do thriue with dyging, and delight to bee pryoned: and when they be layd bare, they yelde y^e fatter gum.

* Blessed or happy.

The estimation had in old time to the water of the Riuer Eulæus.

Of Frankencence.

What the worde Arabic signifieth.

Myrrhe.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The iuyce that issueth of his owne accord is & more
pzeious: and that which is drayned forth by sitting
the barke, is counted the woꝛser. The barke wyndeth
rounde like a whirlepoole, and is full of rough pꝛicks:
the leafe is like an Olive, saving that it is somewhat
more rough. The uttermost height that it groweth
vnto, is five Cubits. The Arabians make fire wyth
the shzeddes of it: the fume whereof is so noysome,
that if they pzevented not the mischiese with the sent
of burnt Stozar, diuers times they shoulde catch vncu-
rable diseases. Among the same people bꝛeedeth the
byrd called the Phœnix, of the bignesse of an Eagle,
his head garnished with a plume of feathers sticking
vppe like a crest, with tufted chēkes, and with a ring
about his necke, shyning like gold. All his hinder part
is purple, saving his trayne, the feathers whereof are
of a rose colour, medled with a bzight Azure. It is
pꝛoued that he lyueth five hundred and foꝛtye yēeres.
Hē maketh hys berse of Cynnammom, which he trim-
meth nere vnto Panchaia, bzinging his pyle of sticks
into the Cittie of the Sunne, and there laying it vp-
pon the Altar. It is a matter of doubtfull credite a-
mong Authoꝛs, whither a great yēere be accomplished
with the life of this yēere oꝛ no. The most part of the
affyꝛme, that a great yēere consisteth not of five hun-
dred and foꝛtie, but of twelue thousand, nine hundred
fiftie and foure of our yēeres. Finally, when *Quintus*
Plantius, and *Sextus Papinius* were Consuls, the Phæ-
nix flewe into Egypt, and beeing taken the eight hun-
dꝛeth yēere after the building of the Cyttie, was by
the commaundement of *Claudius* the Emperour,
shewed openlie at the election of the Officers. The
which deede, besydes the decree that remaynes con-
cerning the same, is also enrolled among the Acts of
the Cittie.

The Phœnix

Heliopolis.
What a Great
yeere is.

The

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Cynamolgus likewyse a byrd of Arabia, maketh hys neste of the twygges of Cynamom in the trees that be highest, whereunto because there is no climbing by reason of the height of the trees, and brittle-nesse of the boughes, the inhabiter throwe lynes with plummetts of lead on the endes of them into the nestes, and so pulling them downe, sel them farre dearer, because the Merchants like that Cynamom better then any other. The Arabians have a large and a wyde Countrey euey way, and liue after diuers manners, with diuers kinds of Religion. Many goe wpyth powdered heads, and hodes like myters, and in apparel fashyon like to the same: and some haue their beards to the hard skyns. They giue themselves to Merchandise: not bying other folks wares, but uttering theyr owne. For they bee rich bothe in woods and waters. The shadowes which lye to vs on the ryght hande, lye to them on the left. Some of them that liue hardlye eate Snakes flesh. They haue neither regard of body nor soule, and therfore they are named Ophiophags. From the Seacoast of thys Countrey was brought vnto King Polycrates, a pzeious stone called a Sardonyx, which first stirred vpp the firebrand of excelle in our part of the worlde. But the Sardonyx is so well knowne of all men, that I thinke not mete to make long proceste about it. The vpperpart thereof is allowable if it be a sheere red: but it is reprobued if it be thicke like dregges. The mids of it is girded wpyth a whytish circle, the grace whereof is if it neither shed his colour into the next, nor be himselfe bozrow of the other. The rest of him is finished with a black, which (if it giue a light thzough it,) is counted a fault: but if it let from seing thzough, it giueth it the greater grace. The Arabian also findeth the Molochite of a deeper greene then is the Emerawde, hauing a

The Cinnamom
Byrde.

The manners of
the Arabians

Not at all tymes
of the yeere, but
openly while the
Sun is in Can-
cer, and that is
but in the South
part of Arabie
onely.
Snakeaters.
Sardonyx.

The Molochyte.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Iris or
Rainbowstone

The Androda-
mant or Male
Diamond

The Pederote
called also O-
palus,

natine vertue against the perrills of infants. Hee findeth likewise the Iris in the Red sea, five cornered as the Crystall: which being touched with the Sunnes beames, casteth out of him a bryght reflexion of the ayre like the Raynebowe. The same Arabians gather the Androdamant bright as Siluer, with sides equalle square, which yee would thinke to haue borrowed somewhat of the Diamond. It is thought y^e bys name is gyuen him of that hee asswageth y^e passions of bothe mindes, and restrayneth the rage of anger. Wee haue from thence also the Arabish *Pederote: which (to see to) is like Iuorie, and will not be filed. It helpeth them that beare it, against paines of the sinewes. In the pederote is conueyed whatsoeuer is excellent, with a certaine prerogative of comelines. It is cleere, like Crystall: it is ruddy like purple: glystring in the uttermost verges as it were out of water, with a border yellowe like Saffron. With this sweetnesse it rauisheth the eyes, allureth the sight, deteyneth the beholders: and for this beautie, it pleaseth also the Indians. This is inough concerning Arabie, now let vs retyre againe to Pelusium.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.



CAP. XLVI.

*Of Mount Casius: of the great Pompeis tombe:
and of the Towne Ioppa.*



Pom Pelusium is

Mount Casius, and y^e Chap-
pell of *Iupiter Casius*, and al
so the place of *Ostracina*,
ennobled with the Tombe
of the great *Pompey*. From
thence beginneth * *Idu-*
maea, fruitfull of Date trees.

* Edom

Afterward comes * *Ioppa*, * Now called
the auncientest Towne in all the worlde, as which Port Iaffe
was builded befoze the generall flood. In that Towne
is to be seene a Rocke, which keepeth yet the print of
the chaynes of *Andromeda*, who (as is reported, and
that by no vaine rumoz) was sette footth there to bee
denoured of a Monster.

Of Andromada
and the Monster

For *Marcus Scaurus* in his *Aedileshyppe* show-
ed the bones of that Monster openly at Rome. The
thing is registred in *Chronicles*. The measure of the
also is contayned in true Bookes: that is to say, that
the length of his ribbes was more then fortye foote,
and that hee was farre higher then the *Dlyphants* of
Inde. Moreover, euery ioynt of his ribbone were
aboue halfe a foote broade.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. XLVII.

*Of Iewry : of the Ryuers and Lakes therein : of
Balme : of Sodom and Gomorrhic : and
of the Essane Nations.*

The Ryuer
Iordan.



The dead Sea.

The Lake of
Genezareth
The Lake of
Tyberias.

Ierusalem.
Iericho.

* Fairestreame.

Of Balme

Ewrie is famous
for waters, but all the wa-
ters are not of one nature.
The Ryuer Iordan being
of excellent sweetnes, and
flowing out of y^e fountaine
Peneas, runneth by molte
pleasant Countries, untill
that falling into the Lake

* Asphaltites, which ingendzeth Bitumen, it is there
corrupted with the standing water. This Lake hath
no lyuing thing in it, nothing can dwone in it. Bulls
and Cammels swym without daunger in it. There is
also a Lake called Genezar, sixtene myles long, besett
with many goodly Citties, and himselfe fellowe with
the best. But the Lake of Tyberias is preferred be-
fore all these, wholsome for his milde tast, and effectua-
ll of operation for health. The heade of Iewry hath
bene Ierusalem, but it is utterly destroyed. In stedde
thereof, succeded Iericho, and this also hath ceased to
be the head, since it was conquered in the warres of
Artaxerxes.

* Fairestreame. *Pere* into Ierusalem is the Fountaine * Callyr-
hoe, greatly commended for the medicinable heate
thereof, which taketh hys name of the renoune of his
water. Onely in thys Lande groweth Balme, which
kinde

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

kynde of Treē was not to be founde out of þe compasse of twenty acres of grounde, vnto the time that wee conquered the Countrey. But after that we had gotten Iewry, those groues were so spredde abroade, that nowe very large Hylls doe yeelde vs Balme.

The stocks of them are like vines: they are sette of stypes: they were lustie with dygging about the rootes: they delight in water: they loue pryncing, and are shadowed continually with their own leaues which stick fast.

The wood of the stemme beeing touched wth yron, dyeth without delay: and therefore they be cunningly dytted eyther with glasse or with knyues of boane, and that onely in the Barke, out of which issueth a Gumme of excellent swiftnesse. Next after the Gum, the second place of price is gyuen to þe Apples, the thyrde to the rynde, and the last to the woode. A great way from Ierusalem lyeth a sorrowful coaste, which was stricken from heauen, as appeareth by the soyle thereof, which is black, and resolued into Ashes.

There were two Colonies, the one named Sodom, the other Gomorrhe: and there groweth an Apple which though it seeme to bee ripe, yet canne it not bee eaten. For wthin the skynne that goeth about it, there is contayned a cindye soote, whych at euery lyght touch puffeth out lyke a smoke, and crumbleth into loose dust.

Sodom and Gomorrhe.

The inner partes of Iewrye towarde the West, are possessed by þe Essenes: who vsing a notable frade of dyscypline by themselves, haue departed from the custome of all other Nations, ordeyned heereunto (as I thynke) by the prouidence of the diuine maiestie.

The secte of the Essenes.

There are no Women among them: they haue
P.ii. vtterly

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

utterly renounced fleshlie lust : they occupy no money, they live by Dates : no manne is there bozne, and yet there wanteth no stoze of men. The place it selfe is deputed to chastitie : wherevnto though many resozte from all places about, yet is none admitted vnlesse his approued chastitie and innocent life make him woozthie. For hee that is guiltie of neuer so light a fault, cannot get in there, make he neuer so much sute : but is remoued by the power of God.

Thus time without minde (a wonderfull thing to bee spoken) the nation continueth, and yet no chyld-beddes among them. Beneath the Essanes was the Towne of Engaddie, which nowe is utterly rased. Nevertheless, the notable woods keepe theyr reputation still, and the high groves of Date trees are nothing at all defaced, neither by time nor by warres. The uttermost bounde of Iewry is the Castle of Masfada.

CAP. XLVIII.

Of the Towne Scythopolis, and the Mountaine Casius.



Scythopolis.

Passé ouer Damasco, Philadelphia, and Raphana, and will tel who were the firste inhabyters, and who was the founder of Scythopolis. At suche time as Bacchus had buried his pourse, he builded this Towne, to the intent by rearing

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

rearing the walles thereof, to aduance the renowne of her Sepulture. And forasmuch as inhabitors wanted, he chose out of his company the Scythians: and the more to encourage them to defende the Cittie, hee gave it their name.

In the Countrey Selucia is another Mount Casius, harde by Antioche, from the toppe whereof a manne may in the fourth watch see the Globe of the Sunne, and with turning his body about a little aside, behold day on his one side, by meanes of the Sun dispersing the darknesse wth his bright beames, & on his other side still night. Such a prospect is there out of Mount Casius, that yee may see the light before the day appeare.

Mount Casius.

CAP. XLIX.

Of the Ryuers Euphrates and Tygris, and of sundry sorts of precious stones.



Euphrates cometh

Euphrates

out of the greater Armenia, rising aboue Zimara vnder the foote of a Mountayne that is next Scythia, which the dwellers by call Capotes. This Riuier receiuing certaine others vnto him, wereth bigge, and being en-

creased with foraine waters, wresleth wth the straights of the Mountaine Taurus, whom he cutteth through at Eligea, albeit he withstand hym twelue

P.iii.

miles

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

miles broade : and so running still forth a long way, leaueth Comagene on his right side, and Arabic on his left. Afterward, sweeping by many Nations, hee deuideth Babylon sometime the heade Citty of Chal-dey. Hee enricheth Mesopotamia with the excesse of his yeerely ouerflowing, and maketh the soile fruitful by shedding himselfe vpon the land, in the like sort as the Riuer of Egypt doth. He passeth ouer his bankes in a manner the same time that Nylus doth, namelye when the Sunne is in the twentye degree of Cancer. And it falleth againe at such time as the Sunne ha- uing trauailed ouer Leo, is setting foote into the vt- termost Marches of Virgo.

The Cosmographers holde opinion, that it hap- peneth so vnto like paralleles, which by the plat bothe of the heauen and of the earth, meete iust and euen to- gether, according to the order of the imaginatiue line. Whereby it appeareth that these two Ryuers, being situate plomme vnder one parallele, albeit they flowe out of sundry quarters, haue neuerthelesse one selfe same cause of both theyr increasings. It is conueni- ent also to speake of Tygris in this place. In the Realme of the greater Armenie, it lyfteth vppe bys head wyth a meruailous fayre and clere spring, in a bygh ground, which is named Elongosine : and yet is hee not bygge from the beginning.

First he goeth slowly, not wyth bys owne name: but as soone as he entreth the borders of Medea, hee is forthwyth called Tygris : for so doo the Medes call an arrowe. Hee runneth into the Lake Arethusa, which sustaineth all weyghts : the fysh whereof ne- uer come within the Channell of Tygris, lyke as the fysh of Tygris neuer passe into the Poole of Arethus- sa, through which hee shooteth vnylike of colour, and a very swift pace.

Tygris.

A strange Lake

Anon

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

And after being letted by the Mountaine Taurus, hee sinketh into a deepe Caue, and so running vnder him, venteth againe on the other side of hym at Zoroanda, bearing befoze him wéedes & other drosse, and a little way of sinketh againe, and afterwarde auancing himselfe, hee runneth by the Adiabines and Arabians, embraceth Mesopotamia, receiueth the noble Ryuer Choaspes into him, and carryeth Euphrates into the Sea of Persia. As many Countreyes as drinke of Euphrates, doo glyster wyth sundry precious stones. The Smilax is gathered in Euphrates owne Channell, a Jewell like to the Marble of Procomiesus, but that in the belly of thys stone, there shynes a yellow, like the ball of ones eye. The Sagda commeth to vs from the Chaldyes, not easie to be founde, but that (as they affyrme) it offereth it selfe to be taken. For by the naturall operation of the spirite thereof, it ryseth out of the bottome to the shyp, that layle ouer it, and cleaueth so fast to theyr Beeles, that it can hardly bee seperated from them wythout scraping away part of the timber. This Sagda for the effects that they knowe it hath, is hyghly esteemed of the Chaldyes: and it hath such an orient gréene, that the beauty thereof maketh it to bee liked aboue all others. The Myrrhite is common among the Parthyans. If ye should iudge thys stone by the eye, it is of the colour of Myrrhe, and hath nothing that may delight the sight. But if ye try him througely, and chafe hym tyll hee bee hote, hee hath as sweete a flauor as Nardus. In Persia is such aboundance of stones, and such varietie, that it woulde bee a long matter to reporte theyr names. The Mythridax being stryken wyth the Sunne, glystereth wyth sundry sortes of colours.

The Smilax

The Sagda

The Myrrhite

The Mythridax

The Tecolythe

The Tecolythe being lyke the kernell of an Olive,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Ammo-
chryse or gold-
sand.

The Actire or
Aeglestone.

The Pyrrhite or
Fyrestone.

The Chalazias
or Haylstone.

The Echite or
Adderstone.
The Dyonifias
or Winestone
The Glossopet-
re or Tongue-
stone.

The Jewell of
the Sunne
Venus hayre.

an Olive, is despised in sight: but in goodnes for me-
dicine it excelleth the beautie of other stones. For bee-
ing beaten into powder and drunke, it breaketh the
stone, and easeth the diseases of the rayne and y bladder.
The Ammochryse being medled wyth sparkes
of golde and fine grauell together, hath here and there
little square spots of goldfoyle and dust. The Actire is
both yellow, and round of proportion, contayning an-
other stone within it, which maketh a noyse when it
is stryred, albeit that the cunningest Jewellers say, it
is not the little stone within it that maketh that ting-
ling, but a spirite. This Actire Zoroaster preferreth
before all other stones, and attributeth very great
vertue vnto it. It is founde eyther in Eagles nestes, or
els on the shoares of the Ocean: but most of all in
Persia. Being woꝛne about a woman wyth chylde, it
preserveth her from deliuerance before her time. The
Pyrrhite is of the colour of golde, and wyll not suffer
himselfe to bee helde ouer close in ones hande, for if it
chaunce to be strayned ouer hard, it burneth y fingers.
The Chalazias pretendeth both the whytnes and the
fashyon of a Haylstone, of hardnesse most sounde and
inuisible.

The Echite is spotted like a Wiper. The Dyonifi-
as is browne, besprinkled with red specks: the same
being broken in powder and mingled with water,
hath the flauor of wyne, and (which in that sent is a
wonder) it resisteth drunkennes. The Glossopetre
falleth from the skye in the wane of the Moone, lyke
to a mans tongue, and it is of no small power as the
Magicians affirme: who thinke that the motions of
the Moone are stirred out of it. The Jewell of y Sun
is very white, after the manner of a streaming starre
and spreadeth out ruddy beames. The hayre of Venus
is of glossy black, resembling inwardly the likenes of
redde

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

red hayres. The Selenite is of a shere white colour, medled with the colour of honny, contayning in it the Image of the Moone, which is reported to growe or diminish from day to day, according to the course of the Planet.

Selenite or the Moonestone.

The Meconite resembleth Poppie. The Myrmecite is marked with the likenesse of an Ant creeping. The Chalcophthong ringeth like Braile beaten vppon. Being carryed chasty, it preserueth the voice cleere. The Syderite (to see to) differeth nothing from yron: but like a makebate, wheresoeuer it is brought in, it styreth discorde. The Phlogite representeth as it were flames of fire burning within it. The Anthracias glistereth as it were with sparkling stars. The Enydros sweateth in such wyse, as yee woulde thinke there were some spring of water shut vp within it.

The Meconite or Poppy stone
The Myrmecite or Antstone
The Chalcophthong or braselounde.

The Syderite or Ironstone
The Phlogite or flame stone
The Anthracias or the colestone.
The Enydros or Waterstone

CAP. L.

*Of Cilicia, and the Denne Coricum,
and of the Mountaine
Taurus.*



Concerning Cilicia which now is in bande, if wee treate of it as it is now, we shall seeme to discredite antiquitie. Againe, if we followe the bounds it had in olde time, it is cleane contrarpe from the state of thinges present. And therefore

A a. foze

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The bounds of
Cilicia in olde
time.

Tarsus.
The Ryuer
Cydnus.

Choaspes.

Corycus.

foze to auoyde both inconueniences, the best that we
can doe is to report the states of both times. In olde
time Cilicia extended euen vnto reclusum of Egypt,
and the Lydians, Medes, Armenians, Pamphilians,
and Cappadocians, were vnder the dominion of the
Cilicians. After, being subdued by the Assyri-
ans, it was streightened into a narrower roome. It ly-
eth for the most part in Champion ground, receiuing
the Sea of Issos in a large Bay: and on the back it is
enclosed wyth the ridges of the Mountaines Taurus,
and Amanus. It tooke the name of *Cilix*, whom an-
cient time hath hidden quite beyond the reache of re-
membzaunce. They say he was the Sonne of *Phae-
nix*, who is counted auncienter then *Iupiter*, and one
of the first that euer was bredde vppon the earth. It
hath the mother of Citties Tarsus, which *Persens* the
noble ympe of *Danae* founded. The Ryuer Cydnus
cutteth thzough thys Cittie. Some haue left in wy-
ting, that this Cydnus falleth from the Mountaine
Taurus: and othersome say it is deriued out of the
Channell of Choaspis: the which Choaspis is of so
sweete tast, that as long as it runneth wythin y^e boz-
orders of Persia, the Kinges of Persia reserued it on-
ly for their owne drinking: and when they should go
a progresse any whither, they carryed of the water of
it with them. Of such parent therfoze doth Cydnus
take hys wonderfull swetnes. Whatsoeuer is white
the Syrians in their native language call it Cydnus:
wherof the name was giuen this Ryuer. Hee swell-
eth in the spring time when the snowes are melted,
the rest of the yere he is slender and quiet. About
Corycus in Cilicia groweth much Saffron, and very
good, for though Sicill, though Syrena, though Lycia
yelde Saffron to, yet is the Saffron of Cilicia y^e most
principall. It hath a moze fragrant smell, it is of a
moze

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

more golden colour, and the ioyce thereof is more effectuous in medicine.

A description of
the Caue of
Corycus

There is also the Colone Corycus, and a Caue which maketh hollow the Mountaine that butteth vpon the Sea, from the very toppe to the hard bottom, wyth a most large and open roome wythin. For hauing both sides pitched fast in the deepe of the ground, it commeth ouer the midspace that is emptie in manner of a vault, wyth greene trees hanging inwarde wyth their toppes downe. The descent into it is two myles and a halfe long, hauing the open day al the way, and springes of fountaines flowing out on both sides. When ye come to the bottome of the first vault, there openeth againe another Caue: the entry whercof is at the first wyde and lightsome, but afterwarde in going further in, it waxeth darke by reason of the narrownes.

In it is a holye Chappell of *Iupiter*: in the innermost retreit whereof, the dwellers by do beleene that the colwche of the Gyant *Typhon* standeth. There was in Cilicia an auncient Colone called Soloe: the native place of Chrysippus Prince of the Stoick Philosophers: which being wonne by *Tygranes* King of Armenia, was long after named Pompeyople by *Cneus Pompeyus* the great, who conquered Cilicia to the Romaine Empire. The Mountaine *Taurus* riseth first at the Indian Sea, and so bearing his ryght side towarde the North, and his left side toward the South, and his frunt full into the West, shooteth himselfe betwene the Sea of Egypt and the Sea of Pamphilia at the Rocks of Chelidonic.

Soloe

The description
of Mount Taurus.

It is manifest hee woulde haue continued the mayne Lande still soorth, but for the deepe Seas, which wyl not suffer hym to extend his rootes any further.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The names of
Mount Taurus,

Surelie they that treate of the natures of places,
do proue that with his promontories, he hath assaide
all meanes possible, to finde passage. For where soe-
uer he is washed with the Sea, hee runneth out in
Promontories. But he is stopped, sometime by the
Phænician Sea, sometime by the Sea of Pontus, som-
etime by the Caspian or Hyrcan Sea: through whose
resistance being often broken of his will, hee wy-
theth towarde the Lake of Mæotis: and being as it
were tired with so manie distresses, ioyneeth hymselfe
wth the Mountaines Riphæi. According to the di-
uersitie of nations, and varietie of tongues that hee
passeth by, he is diuerslie named. Among the Indians
he is called Imaus, and afterwarde Paropamisus: a-
mong the Parthians, Choatras: from thence Nipha-
tes: then Taurus: and where hee riseth of greatest
height Caucasus. By the way also he taketh names of
peoples. On the right side he is called Caspius or Hir-
canus, and on the left side Amazonicus, Moschicus,
and Scythicus. Besides these, he hath also many other
names, where he gapeth with riuen cliffs, hee maketh
Gates, whereof the first is called the Armenian, the
seconde the Caspian: and the thyrde the Cilician. He
beareth his heade towarde Greece also, where hee is
called Ceraunius. From the Coast of Cilicia, hee loo-
keth downe into the Marches of Affricke. As much of
him as lyeth to the South, is scorched wth the Sun,
and whatsoeuer butteth vpon the North, is punished
with winde and frost. Where it is woodye, is re-
plenished wth wyld Beastes, and most cruell Ly-
ons.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.



CAP. LI.

Of Lycia, and the Fable of the Monster Chymæra.



That which Vesu-

nius is in Campane, & Ætna in Sicill, the same is Chimera in Lycia. This Hyll breatheth by smoke flames in the night times. Whereupon rose the fable of the threformed monster among the common people, believ-

Mount Chimæra

ving that Chimæra was a lively beast. And because the place is of a fire nature, the Lycians dedicated the next Citty unto Vulcan, and called it Ephæstia, after the originall of his name. Among other things, there was also the noble Towne of Olympus; but it is decayed, and now it is but a Castle.

Beneathe the which are the thinges waters, a wonder to such as beholde them, for the beautifolnesse of them.

¶

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LII.

Of the lesser Asia: of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus: of the birth of great Alexander, of the famous wryters of Asia: of Phrygia, of the fourefooted beast called Bonasus, of the tymes of Homer and Hesiodus, of Memnons byrds, of the Chameleon, of Storks: and of the originall of the Galatians.

Asia the lesse
now called
Natolia.



Ephesus.

Owe followeth Asia: but I meane not that Asia which beeing the thyrdo part of the worlde, is from the Egyptian Sea bounded wyth the Ryuer Nyle, and from the Lake Maotis with the Ryuer Tanais: but I meane that Asia which beginneth at Telmessus of Lycia, from whence the Gulfe of Carpathus also taketh hys beginning. This Asia therefore is enclosed on the East wyth Lycia and Phrygia, on the West wyth the Aegean Sea, on the South with the Egyptian Sea, and on the North with Paphlagonia. In it is the most famous Cittie Ephesus. The beauty of Ephesus is the Temple of Diana, buylded by the Amozons, such a royall peece of worke, that when Xerxes sette sye on all the Temples of Asia, thys one onlie hee spared.

But thys gentlenesse of Xerxes exempted not thys holy

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

holy Church utterly from that my fortune. For one *Herostatus* to the intent (to purchase himselfe an euerlasting fame by hys mischieuous deede) did sette this noble peece of work on fire wyth his own hands, and when he had done it, confessed it to wyne hymselfe a continuall name.

The desire of
vaine glory

It is therefore noted that the Temple of Ephesus was burned the selfe same day that Alexander the great was bozne in Pella, which (as *Nepos* reporteth) was in the Consulshyppe of *Marcus Fabius Ambustus* and *Titus Quintius Capitolinus*, the thzee hundred fourescore and fift yere after the building of Rome. At such time as the Ephesians after ward repayzed it, moze beautifull and stately then it was befoze. *Dinocrates* was chiefe maister of the workes, euen y same *Dinocrates* who by the commaundement of Alexander builded Alexandria in Egypt, as we tolde you befoze. The great ruines of Asia beare wytnesse that there neuer happened so continual earthquakes, and so manie ouerthrowes of Citties in any place of the whole worlde, as in Asia. In somuch that in the raygne of *Tiberius*, twelue Citties were ouerthrowne at one tyme wyth earthquake.

The byrth of
Alexander the
great.

Dinocrates

Horrible earth-
quakes.

The wyts of Asia haue bene renowned ouer all the worlde. Fyyst for Poetrie *Anacreon*: then *Mimnermus* and *Antimachus*: after them *Hipponax*: then *Alcaus*: and among them also one *Sappho* a woman.

Famous Poets

For wytyng of Hystories, *Xanthus*, *Hecateus*, *Herodotus*, and wyth them *Ephorus* and *Theopompus*. Also of the seauen Sages, there were *Bias*, *Thales* and *Pittacus*, and of Philosophers, *Cleanthes* one of the excellentest Stoicks, *Anaxagoras* a sercher of nature, and *Heracitus* also that bestowed all hys tyme in the secrets of a subtiler doctrine.

The famous
wryters of Hy-
stories

Sages
Philosophers

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Phrygie.

Part Asia, steppeth in Phrygia : wherein was Celenæ, which having abolished his former name, flæted into Apamæa, a Towne builded after ward by Seleucus.

Here was Marsias borne, and here was hee buried : of whom the Ryuer thereby tooke his name. For in remembrance of his vngracious chalenge, and over malapart contention wyth the God of Musicke, in playing vpon a Chalme, there is a Walley wyth a Well in it not far from thence, which beareth marks of the thing that was done, and is a tenne myles of from Apamæa, bearing the name of * Aulocrene vnto this day. Out of a Mount of this Towne, the Ryuer Mæander listeth his heade : which running forwarde and backward in crooked banks, falleth headlong betwene Caria, and Iconia, into the Gulfe that denideth Miletum and Priene.

* Pypewell
The crooked
Riuer Mæander

Phrygia.

Phrygia it selfe lyeth aboue Troas, and bordereth Northwarde vpon Galatia, and Southwarde vpon Lycaonia, Pisidia, and Mygdonia. The same is on the East, next Neighbor vnto Lydia, and on y North to Mysia and Caria. On that side that is towarde the midday, is the Mountain Tmolus flourishd ouer with Saffron, and the Riuer Pactolus, whom they call by another name * Chrysoora, because he carryeth golde in his streame. In these Countries breedeth a beaste called Bonasus, who hath the heade and all the bodie foorth on, like a Bull. Onely hee hath a mane lyke a Horse, and his hornes are so manie times twysted rounde one within an other, that if a man light vpon them he cannot be wounded. But that defence that the front dampeth this Monster, his paunch recompen- ceth. For when he is put to the chase, hee casteth out the dung of his loose belly the length of three acres of ground : the heate whereof is such, that it scaldeth what,

Pactolus.
* Goldstreame
The beaste
Bonasus.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

whatsoever it toucheth, and so with his mischievous
squirr, hee keepeth of such as pursue him. The head of
Ionia is Miletus, sometime the house of *Cadmus*, the
same that first founde the order to wyte in prose. Not
farre from Ephesus is the Cittie Colophon, renow-
med with the Dzacle of *Apollo Clarius*. And wythin a
little way of that, ryseth Mount Mimas, which giueth
knowledge of the alteration of the wether by the
clowdes that flye ouer the toppe of it. The heade of
Maonia is Sypilus, called hertofore Tantalus, and for
the longer continuance of that name, commeth *Nio-*
be, borne to the losse of her husbnde and childezen. A-
bout Smyrna runneth the Ryuer Melas, without all
controuersie, the pzince of all the Ryuers in Asia.

Ionia

Colophon

Maonie

The prince of all
Ryuers in the
lesser Asia.

Thzough the fieldes of Smyrna, cutteth also the Ri-
uer Hermus: which rysing at Dorilaum in Phrygia,
cutteth Phrygia of from Caria. Antiquitie was in a
beleefe, that this Hermus also flowed with golden
streames.

Hermus.

Smyrna (which is the greatestt beautie of all to it)
was the Countrey of the Poet *Homer*, who departed
out of this world, the two hundred, threescore, & tenth
yeere after the taking of Troy, *Agrippa Siluius*, the
Sonne of *Tyberinus* then raigning in Alba, which
was the hundred and threescore yeere before the buil-
ding of Rome. Betweene whom and the Poet *Hesio-*
dus (who dyed in the beginning of the firste Olympi-
ad,) there were a hundred and eyght & thirty yeeres.
In the Rhetæan Shore, the Athenians and Mytilenæ-
ans at the Tombe of the * Thessalian Captaine buil-
ded the Towne Achylleon, which is almost decayed.
And about a forty furlonges from thence, in another
nooke of the same Shore, the Rhodians builded another
Towne in the honoz of *Ajax* the Sonne of *Telamon*,
which they named Acantion.

Homers byrth
and death.

Hesiodus

* Achilles.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Memnons birds

Teuthranie.

* The Chameleon or earth-lyon.

But hard by Troy standeth the Tombe of *Memnon*, whereunto come certaine *Byzds* flying continually out of *Aethyop* in flocks, which the *Troyans* call *Memnons Byzdes*. *Crematius* is mine Autho^r that these *Birds* euery fifth yere, assemble in flocks from all quarters wheresoeuer they be in all the worlde, to the Palace of *Memnon*. In the vplande Countrey, above a part of *Troas*, lyeth the region of *Teuthranie*, which was the first dwelling of the *Myrians*. *Teuthranie* is watred wyth the *Ryuer Caicus*. Throught all *Asia* is great stoze of * *Chameleons*, a fouresooted beast, in making like a *Lucert*, but that hee hath straight and somewhat longer legges growing to hys belly, wyth a long tayle wythed rounde in, with bowed talants finely bowing inwarde, slowe of gate, and in a manner trayling like a *Snayle*: rough bodied, wyth such a hyde as we see *Crocodiles* haue, and holowe eyes suncke farre into his head, which he neuer shadoweth wyth twynckling. Nozeouer, he beholdeth thinges not wyth rolling the bals of his eies, but with staring continually forward. His mouth is euer gaping, and serueth to doo no kind of thing wyth all: for he neyther eateth meate, no^r is nourished with drink but liueth onely by drawing in the ayre, which is hys onely sustenance. Hys colour is variable, and euery moment chaungable: so that to what thing so ener he leaneth himselfe, hee becommeth of the same colour. Two colours there are which hee is not able to counterfett, redde and white: all other he counterfetteth with ease. Hys body is almost without flesh, and hys intrailles without spleene: neither is there any blood to be founde in him, saue in his hart, and thereof is verie little. He hydes himselfe in wynter, and comes abroad in the spring time. The *Hauen* hath greatespight at him, but if he taste of him, hee being deade, killeth

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

kylleth his enemye that hath kylled hym. For if the Raven eate neuer so little of him, he dyeth by and by. But the Raven hath his defensue, by meanes of nature it selfe, which putteth forth her hande to heale him. For as soone as he feeleth himselfe diseased, hee eateth a Bay leafe, and so reconereth hys health.

There is in Asia a ground called Pythous * Come, * Village. a plott in the Champion fieldes, to which at the very firste time of theyr arriuall, the Storks assemble, and there all of them fall vpon him that cometh laste, & teare him in peces. They say these foules haue no tongues, but that the crocking which they make, is rather a sounde of the mouth then a voyce. There is in them a singuler naturalnesse. For looke how much time they bestowe in bzinging vppe theyr yong birds, so much time do their birdes bestowe in cherishing them againe. For they are so sonde in keeping theyr nestes, that by continuance of sitting, they cast theyr feathers. They thinke it a haynous matter in all places to hurt them, but specially in Thessaly, where is vnmeasurable stoe of Serpents, which they persecuting to feede vpon, doo greatly ease the Countries of Thessaly of that mischiese. Of Storks

Galatia was in auncient time conquered by the Galatia. olde Inhabytters of Gallia, namely by the Tolisto, bogians, Voturians, and * Ambians, which names * People of Amiens. remaine vnto this day, albeit that Galatia by the berye sounde of the name, declareth from whence it is deriued.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LIII.

*Of Bythinia, and the rauishing of Hylas: and of
the death and buriall of Han-
niball.*



The names of
Bithinia.

Bithinia at the en-
terance of the Sea Pontus,
toward the Sunne ryling,
oueragainst Thrace, wel-
thie, and garnished richlye
with Citties, taketh hys
beginning at the heade of
the Riuer Sangarius. It
was in olde time named
Bebrycia, afterwarde Mygdonia, and lastly (of King
Bithynus) Bithynia.

The place where
Hanniball was
buried.

In this Countrey by the Cittie Prusias, runneth
the Riuer Hylas, and likewise there is the Lake
Hylas, wherein it is thought that the Chylde *Hylas*
Hercules delight whom the *Nymphes* hadde rauished
was drowned. In remembraunce of whom, the peo-
ple vnto this day runne solemnelie a scatterloping a-
bout the Lake, and cry *Hylas* as loude as they can. In
Bithynia also is a place called Lybissa, nere to Nico-
media, registred in the Booke of fame for the Tombe
of *Hanniball*, who after the iudgment gyuen vppon
him at Carthage, resorting first to King *Antiochus*,
and after the vnfortunate battell of *Antiochus* at Ther-
mopyles and hys vtter discouragement throught the
vnconstancie of Fortune, being retayned a guestwise
by King *Prusias*, because hee woulde not bee deliuered
to

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

to *Titus Quintius* who was sent into Bithynia for the same purpose, and bee caried prisoner to Rome: poisoned hymselfe, and by wilfull death defended his bodye from the psons that should haue bene laide vpon hym by the Romaines.



CAP. LIIII.

Of the Coast of Pontus.



N the Coast of Pontus beyond y straights of Bosphorus, and the Ryuer Rhæsus, and the Hauen of Calpas: the Ryuer Sangaris (called of manye Sangarius) which ryseth in phrigya, maketh the beginninge of the Mariandine

The Ryuer Sangaris

Gulfe, wherein is the Towne of Heraclea, standing vpon the Ryuer Lycus, and the Hauen Acone, so notable for the increase of wycked weedes, that of the name of that Towne, wee call all hurtfull hearbes Aconite. Next vnto that is the Caue of Acheruse, where (as men say) is a darke deepe hole, that goeth downe to hell.

The Hauen of Acone.

The Caue of Acheruse.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LV.

Of Paphlagonia, and of the originall of
the Venetians



* Precop

The originall
of the Venetians

PHe Marches of Galatia inclose Paphlagonia on the backe part. Thys Paphlagonia from the promontorie of Carambis, looketh vnto * Taurica Chersonesus. It ryseth in height with the Mountaine Cytorus, the space of threescore and thre miles, famous for the place called Henett, from whence (as *Cornelius Nepos* affirmeth) the Paphlagonians passing ouer into Italy, were anon after named Venetians. The Milesians builded many Cities in that Realme. And *Mithridates* builded Eupatoria, which being subdued by *Pompey*, was named Pompeyople.

CAP. LVI.

Of Capadocia, and the nature of horses
in the same.



The bounds of
Cappadocia.

CF all the Realmes that border vpon Pontus, Cappadocia stretcheth furthest into the firme land. On the left side it lyeth all along both the Armenies and Comagene : on the right side

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

side it hath the Marches of many people of Asia. It ryseth at the rydges of Mount Taurus, and the sunne ryling. It passeth all along by Lycaonia, Pisidia, and Cilicia. It goeth beyond the Coast of Syria that is about Antioche, stretching euen vnto Scythia at another part of the Realme, and is deuided from y^e greater Armenie wyth the Ryuer Euphrates, which Armenie taketh hys beginning at the Mountaines Pariedric. There be manie famous Cities in Cappadocia: But to passe ouer the rest, the Ryuer Halys runneth by Archelais, which *Claudius Caesar* peopled. The Ryuer Lycus washeth by Neocæsaria. *Semyramis* builded Melica. Mazacha which is situate vnder Mount Argæus, the Cappadocians call the mother of Citties. The which Argæus beeing very high, hath his tops so couered wyth snowe, that euen in the whotest of all Summer he is frozen, and the Inhabiters of the countrey beleue there is a God dwelling in it. This countrey is a speciall breeder of horses, and most commodious for increase of them, the natures of whome I thinke meete to be treated of in this place. For it is manifest by the sundry p^{ro}oofes, that there is discretion in horses, soasmuch as there haue bene some founde, that woulde not bee acquainted wyth any but wyth they^r first owners: vtterly forgetting they^r accustomed famenes, if at any time they happened to change their olde maisters. They knowe who bee enemies to they^r syde, in so much that in incountering in battell, they runne vppon them with open mouth to byte them. But this is a greater matter, that when they haue lost they^r former keepers whom they dyd caste a loue vnto, they starue themselves for hungar. These conditions are founde in the excellentest kinde of horses: for those that are of the baser sorte, haue shewed no examples of themselves.

The Ryuer
Lycus.

The nature of
horses.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

But because we will not seeme to take liberty to speake more then we are able to auouch, wee will propounde diuers examples.

Bucephalus the
horse of great
Alexander.

Great *Alexanders* horse which (eyther of the stowzenesse of his looke, or of hys marke because hee hadde a Bulles heade banded on hys shoulder, or els because certaine bunches like little hornes swelled in hys forehead when he was angry,) was called Bucephalus, whereas at all other times he would gently suffer hys keeper to ryde him, as sone as the kings saddle was sette vpon his backe, hee disdained to beare any man at all sauing his Lord and Master. He shewed manie proofes of himselfe in battels, by bringing *Alexander* safe, out of most sharpe incounters: for which his desert it came to passe, that when hee dyed in Inde, the king kept his funeralls, and made a costly Tombe ouer him, and moreover builded a Cittie which in remembzaunce of hys horses name he called Bucephala.

The horse of
Caius Cæsar

The horse of *Caius Cæsar* would suffer no man to take hys backe but *Cæsar*. And it is said, that his forefeete were like the feete of a man, as shoulde seeme by the Image of the horse, which was placed by hym in that shape, before the Image of his mother *Venus*.

A Kings horse
of Scythia.

When one that killed a King of Scythia in combatte hande to hande, woulde haue spoyled hym, the Kings horse felled him with hys heeles, and tare him in peeces wyth hys teeth. The Country of Agrigent also hath many Tombes of horses in it, which buriall they think was no more then the horses had deserued. The sights in the great Theatre beare witnes y they haue a delight in pleasant thinges. For some of them at the playing vpon shalmes, some at singing, some at the varietie of colours, and diuers also at the sight of burning Cressets, are prouoked to running.

There

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

That there is affection in horses their teares doe declare. After that King *Nicomedes* was slaine, his horse dyed for hunger. When *Antiochus* had vanquished the Galathians in battell, as he was about to haue gotten vpon the horse of their Captaine *Centaretrius*, (who was slaine in the fielde) to haue vaunted himselfe in a lustie brauerie: the horse did sette so little by his rayning of him, that falling downe for the nonce, he threw himselfe and his ryder both to the ground. The sights that *Claudius Caesar* shewed in the greate Theatre, declared the wytt of horses, for when a wagoner was ouerthrowne, they ouerranne theyr aduersaries that contended with them, not more by swyftnesse then by pollicie: and after running theyr full course orderlie, staid of themselves at the races ende, as it were to claime the reward of victorie. Moreover hauing so cast of theyr Kuler (who was named *Rathmena*) they forsooke the gaming place, and ranne full flyght to the Capitoll, neuer stinting (although they had manie lets by the way) before such time as they had gone thise about *Iupiter Tarpeius* righthandwise. In this kynde of beast the Males are longest lyued. We reade that a horse hath liued full threescore and tenne yeres. And this is out of all question, that they ingender till they be three and thirtie yeres olde, and that after the twentieth yere they are purposely kept to couer Mares. Also we finde it noted, that a Horse named *Opus*, did hold out in seruing the race, vntil he was fortye yeres olde.

The horse of
king *Nicomedes*
The horse of
Centaretrius.

A horse named
Opus.

The lust of Mares is extinguished by shearyng their manes: and in the soles there breedeth a poyson that prouoketh loue, which is in the Colts foreheade when he is newe soled, and is of colour yellowe lyke a dry figge, and it is named * *Hyppomanes*: and if the same be taken from the Colt, the Damme wyll neuer

* It is called
the knappe.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

give it suck. The fiercer that anie horse is, and of greater courage, the deeper dooth he thrust his nose into the water when he drinketh. The Scythians neuer bring horses to battell, but Mares: because the Mares can stale and run neuertheless. Mares doe conceiue and bring forth Colts by the wind, but those neuer lye above thre yeres.

CAP. LVII.

*Of Assyria, and of the first comming vpp
of oynments.*

The place of encounter between
Alexander and
Darius



Perfumes open
the Gate to
excesse.

He beginning of Assyria is Adiabene in a part whereof is the Countrey Arbelice, which place the victorie of great Alexander will not suffer to be foreshipped. For there he vanquished the power of Darius, and overcame him, and in rifling his Canipe, among other of his princelye furniture, found a Casketfull of Oyntments, which thing after ward opened first the gappe of excesse vnto the Romans, to delight in foraine perfumes. Peruertheless we were defended for a while from the allure ment of vices, by the vertues of our auncestors, and that euen vnto the Censureshippe of Publius Crassus, and Iulius Caesar, who in the five hundred threescore and fift yere of the building of the Cittie, forbode by open proclamation, that no man should bring foraine Oyntments into the Cittie. Afterward our vices got the vpperhand, and the Senate grew to such a delight in

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

in the pleasantnesse of the sents, that they vsed them
euen in theyr priuie Chambers: As it appeared by
Lucius Plorius the brother of *Lacius* that hadde binne
twise Consul: Whom being proclaimed Traytor by
the Threemen, the sent of his ornaments betwaxed
where he lay hidden in a hole at Salerne.

CAP. LVIII.

Of the tree called Medica.



Fter this rowe of
Countrys followeth Me-
dia, the Tree whereof hath
bene celebrated eue by the
verses of *Virgill*. It is a
great tree, and hath leaues
almost like the leaues of a
Crabbe Tree, sauing onely
in this one poynt, that they
bee rough with sharpe pricks. It beareth an Apple
which is enemye to venim, of harsh taste, and of won-
derfull bytternesse. The sent of this odour is very
fragrant and exceedingly pleasant, and sensible a farre
of. But the Tree is so plentiful of bearing, that it is
alwaies overcharged with the burthen of his fruite.
For as soone as euer his fruite is ripe and falne of,
newe spring forth, and it carrieth no longer without
increase, then while the first growne fruite may fall
of. Other nations haue endeouored to plant these
Trees in their grounds, and slips and ymps haue been
fetched from thence and grafted. But nature is so coye
in that behalfe, that no other soyle coulde borrowe that
benefite from the Land of Media.

The Apple of
Media,

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LIX.

Of the Gates of Mount Caspius.



Ll the Caspian

Gates are a way cut out by mans hande, eight myles of length : and it is scarce so broad as a Carte may goe through. In these streights among other things, this also is verie difficult : that y^e stones on eache side which

are ragged, by meanes of the baynes of salt that melt in them, yeelde footth moisture abundantly, which soone after beeing hardened by force of heate, congealeth into Ice. By meanes whereof it becommeth so slippery, that no man can passe them. Moreover, by the space of eyght and twenty myles, all the Coast, which way soeuer ye goe from thence, hath no welles nor springs, but dry ground without any reskewe against thirst. Also the Serpents that bꝛeede in all countries there about, flocke thither as soone as ever the spring time beginneth. Thus through the conspiracie of the difficultnesse and of the dangerousnesse, there is no coming to the Caspians but in the wynter.

CAP.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LX.

of Dircum, and of the Countrey
Margiana.



Drom the Caspi-
ans Eastwarde, is a place
that they cal Dircum, to the
plentiffulnesse wherof, there
is no place any where to be
cōpared: about which dwel
the Tapyres, the Anariaks,
and the Hyrcanes. There
bordereth also vppon it, the
Countrey Margiana, notable for the wholsomnesse of
the ayre, and commodities of the soyle, in so much as
in all that large Coast, y Countrey onely hath bynes
It is enclosed round about like a Theatre with hyls,
the compasse of a thousand and five hundred furlongs,
almost vnpossible to be come vnto, for the sandy de-
sert, which enuironeth it euery way round about, by
the space of a hundred and twenty myles. Alexander
the great liked so well of the pleasantnesse of this Re-
gion, that he builded the first Alexandria there, which
was anon after rased by the barbarous people, and
repayed againe by Antiochus the Sonne of Seleucus,
who according to the name of hys progenie called it
Seleucia: the circuit of which Cittie containeth thre-
score and fiftene furlongs. Into this Citie did Orades
conuey the Romaines that were taken at the slaugh-
ter of Crassus. Alexander reared another Towne al-
so among the Caspians, which was called Heraclea as
long

Margiana

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

long as it stode. But this also being beaten down by the same nations, was after ward repayzed by *Antiochus*, and (as it liked him best) was named *Achais*.

CAP. LXI.

Of the Ryuer Oxus, and the nations about it: of the voyages of Liber Pater, Hercules and Semyramis, of the bounds of King Cyrus, and of the nature of Cammels.



He Ryuer Oxus

springeth out of the Lake Oxus, the bymmes wherof are inhabited about by the *Henioches*, *Batenes*, & *Oxistages*: but the chiefest part is inhabited by the *Bactrians*. The *Bactrians* also haue a peculiar Riuer of theyr

The *Bactrians*:

owne called *Bactrus*, and a Towne thereupon which they inhabit named *Bactrum*. The nations that are behynde this, are environed with the byls of *Paropamisus*, which endeth against the heade of the Ryuer

The bounds of *Liber*, *Hercules*, *Semyramis* and *Cyrus*.

Indus: the rest is enclosed by the Ryuer Oxus. Beyond these, is *Panda* a Towne of the *Sogdians*, in the borders of whom great *Alexander* builded the thynde *Alexandria*, to testifie the bounds of hys iourney. For this is the place where Altars were erected first by *Liber Pater*, secondly by *Hercules*, thirdly by *Semyramis*, and lastly by *Cyrus*: and therefore it was counted one of the greatest commendations of *Alexander*, that he set out the bounds of his voyage so farre as y place.

The

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Ryuer Iaxartes disseuereth the borders of all the Countreys that lie in that tract onely: which Ryuer neuerthelesse the Bactrians onely call Iaxartes, for the Scythians call it Silys. The Souldiours of great Alexanders hoste, tooke this Iaxartes to be the same Ryuer that is Tanais. But Demodamas a Captaine of Seleucus, and Antiochus, a sufficient Authoꝝ in this behalfe, passing ouer this Ryuer, went beyond the tytes of all that were befoze him, and found it to be another Ryuer then Tanais: in remembrance of which his renowned enterpryse, for the more aduancement of his owne fame, he reared Altars to *Apollo Didymus* in the same place. This is the battable ground where the Marches of Persia and Scythia, meete. The which Scythians, the Persians in their language call Saks, and the Scythians on the otherside name y Persians Chorsars: and the Mountaine Caucasus they call Graucasus, that is to say white with snowe. Numbers of people innumerable heereabouts keepe the same Lawes and customs that the Parthians doo, if an vniuersall consent from the beginning, without breaking oꝝ alteration of order. Of which the famoussest are the Massagets, the Essedons, the Saks, the Dahes, and the Assxans. Beyond whom by reason of most cruell and barbarous nations that lye betwixt, we finde great vncertaintie in the repozte of the customes of other nations.

The Ryuer Iaxartes.

Demodamas

Out of Bactria come strongest Cammels, albeit that Arabic bredde of them too. But this is the difference betwixt them: that the Camels of Arabic haue two bunches on theyꝝ backs, and they of Bactria haue but one.

These doe neuer were theyꝝ feete: for the feete of the other haue as it were little palmes of fleshe turning backe againe. By meanes whereof they haue a

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

contrary fault in they2 going, in that there is no help
fo2 them to sette they2 feete stedfast vpon the ground,
They serue to double vse. For some bee good fo2 the
burthen, and some are light & swyft in running. But
neither wyll those receiue moze then a reasonable
burthen, no2 these goe aboue their ordinarie pace. For
desire of generation they become madd, in so much as
they are outragious cruell when they woulde goe to
make. They hate hozles, and they will forbear drinke
by the space of foure dayes together. But when the
time serues that they may drinke, they hale in as much
as wyll bothe staunche the d2ought that is past, and
moyst them fo2 the thirst that is long to come. They
couet soyled waters, and refuse the clere. And if it bee
not muddie of it selfe, they will rayse vppe the mudde
with continual stamping, & make it troubled. They
endure an hundred yeeres, vnlesse it be so that they be
conueied into strange Countreyes, and so the chaunge
of ayze make them diseased. The Females are pre-
pared fo2 the warres, and meanes is found howe to
kill the desire of generation in them by gelding them.
For it is thought they become the stronger, if they be
kept from the Males.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXII.

Of the Seres and of theyr silks.



Ayee turne from the Sythick Ocean, and the Caspian Sea towarde the East Ocean: from the beginning of this Coast, firste deepe snowes, then long deserts, beyond that the Cannibals a most cruell kind of people, and lastly places full of most outrageous wilde Beastes, make almost the one halfe of the way unpasseable. The which distresses haue their ende at a Mount that butteth vpon the Sea, which the barbarous people call Tabis, beyonde which, the wyldernesess doe neuerthelesse continue a great way on styll. So in that Coast which faceth the Northeast, beyond those waste & uninhabitable Countreys, the first men that we haue heard of, are the Seres: who sprinkling water vpon the leaues of theyr Trees, doe by the helpe of that liquoz kembre of certain fleeces, and wyth moisture so carde that fine Cotton, that they make what they wyll thereof. This is that Silke admitted to be woꝛne commonly, to the hinderaunce of grauitie, and wherewith the luste of excesse hath perswaded first women, and now also menne to apparell themselves, rather to sette out the bodyes to sale then to cloth it. The Seres are meeke and very quiet among themselves: but otherwise they eschew the company of all men besides: insomuch that they

Of Sylke.

D d.i.

refuse

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

refuse to haue any traffick or intercourse of Merchandise with other nations. For those that occupy y^e trade of merchandise with them, doe passe ouer the first Ruler of their Countrey: vpon the banks wherof (without anie communication of talke betwene the Chapmen, the Seres considering by eie-sight, the price that they bid for the things laid downe, utter theyr owne wares, but by not ours.

CAP. LXIIL

Of the Attacene Nations.



Owe followeth the Coast of Attacene, and the nation of the Attacenes who haue a singuler prerogative for the temperatnes and gentlesse of theyr ayre. The hilles keepe of the hurtfull blasts: which hils being cast rounde about them euery way, doe with theyr whollsome opennesse to the Sunne, fence them from all pestilent ayres. And therefore (as *Amomatius* affyrmeth) their life and the life of the Hyperboreans is a like. Betwene these and Inde, the skylfullest Cosmographers haue placed the Cycones.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXIIII.

of Inde, and the maners of the Indians of the temperate ayre of that Country, of the Ryuers of Inde, of the wonderfull beasts, trees, kynds of odours, and precious stones in the same.



Nde beginneth

The bounds of East India.

at the hyls called Emodii, and extendeth from y south sea to the East Ocean, and from the North to y Mountaine Caucasus, most health full wyth the blastes of the South west winde. It hath Sommer twyse a yere,

and twyse a yere haruest: and in stedd of Wynter, it hath the Eastern wyndes called Etesia. Posidonius placeth this Countrey directly against Fraunce, and surely there is no doubt at all in the matter. For firste being found by the warres of great Alexander, and since hys time trauelled thzough and thzough by the diligence of Kings, it is now come full and wholy to our knowledge.

Megasthenes hauing continued a good whyle among the Kinges of Inde, wrote the acts of y Countrey, to the intent to leane to his posterity the certaintie of those things that himselfe hadde seene wyth hys eyes. Dennys also (who in likewise was by king Philadelphus sent to see whither those things were true or no,) wrote the like.

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

They report therfore that there were in Inde thre thousand Townes of very large receit, and nyne thousand sundry sortes of people. Noeoner it was beleued a long time to be the third part of the world. It is no wonder that there should bee such store of men & Cities in Inde, considering that alonely the Indians neuer fled out of their native soyle.

The first forrey-
ners that entred
into Inde.

The first that entred into Inde was *Liber Pater*, who subduing the Indians triumphed first ouer them.

From him vnto great *Alexander* are numbred fire thousand, foure hundred, fiftie and one yeres, & thre monethes ouer, making account by the raignes of the Kings, of whom there are found to haue passed in the meane time a hundred fiftie and thre.

Ganges.

The greatest Ryuers in that Countrey are Ganges and Indus: of which, Ganges (by some mens report) riseth no man can tell where, and ouerfloweth after the manner of Nyle. Othersome will haue it rise out of the Mountaines of Scythia. There is also a very noble Ryuer called Hypasis, the vttermost part of great *Alexanders* iourney, as the Altars standing on the bankes thereof testifie. The least bredth of Ganges is eight miles, and the greatest is twenty. The depth of him where he is

The Gangarids.

shallowest, draweth a hundred fote plom. The Gangarides are the vttermost people of Inde: the King of which Countrey furnisheth to the warres a thousand horsmen, seauen hundred Olyphants, and threescore and tenne thousand footemen. Of the Indians, some occupy tyllage and husbandry, most goe a warfare, and othersome vse traffick and merchandise. The best and welthiest take charge of the Common weale, ministering iustice and assisting the Kings. There is a quiet kind of most excellent wysdome among them: that is to say: to make great fires when they are glutted with life, and to hasten theyr owne deathes by ca-

The manners of
the Indians.

sting

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

sting themselves thereinto. But they that giue themselves to a moze sauage life, and keepe in the wooddes doo hunt after Oliphants, & when they haue thzoughly tamed them, they either bzeake them to the plough or to the saddle. In the Ryuer Ganges, there is an Ile containing a most populous and large nation, whose King keepeth in wages fifty thousand footemen, and foure thousand hozsemen. Surely as manie as haue the pzeheminnence of kings, goe not to warfare wythout a verie great number of Olyphants, Hozsemenne and footemen.

The Prasians a very puissaunt nation, inhabite the City Palibotra, wherupon some haue named the nation Palibotres: whose king keepeth daile in wages, sixe hundred thousand footemen, thirty thousand hozsemen, and eyght thousand Oliphants. Beyond Palibotra is the Mountaine Maleus, the shadow whereof lyeth one halfe of the yeere into the North, and the other halfe of the yeere into the South.

The Prasians

Charles wayne appeareth but once in the yeere in that Coast, and not aboue fiftene daies as Beshon wyrteth, who repozteth that this commeth to passe in dyuers places of Inde. The borderers vpon the Southside of the Ryuer Indus, are aboue others scorched wyth heate: and the colour of the people bewrayeth the force of the Planet. The Pygmaeans possesse the byll Countreys. But they that dwell vpon the Ocean, liue wythout Kings. The Nation of the Pandicans is gouerned of Women: of whom y first Quene is deemed to be Hercules daughter, and the Cittie Nysa is allotted to this Realme, and also a Mountaine hallowed vnto Iupiter named * Meros, in a Caue whereof the auncient Indians affyrme that Bacchus was fostered: vpon authozitie of the which terme, it is thought that same taking occasion to ouer reache, reported that

Pygmaeans

Pandicans.

* It signifieth a thygh,

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Goldland
* Silver land
The Manners
and behaviour
of the Indians

Bacchus was borne of *Jupiters* thigh. Without the mouth of the *Ryuer Indus*, are two Ilands, * *Chryse* and * *Argyre*, so plentiful of mettals, that divers haue reported them to haue soyles of gold and silver. All the Indians weare long hayze, stayned with a blewish or yellowish colour. Their chiefe attyre is in pzeious stones.

No coste is bestowed in buriell of the deade. Furthermoze (as is expessed in the bookes of King *Inba* and King *Archelaus*) as much as the people disagree in manners and conditions, so great difference is there in theyr attyre. Some weare linnen garments some wollen, some goe all naked, some cover but theyr priuie members, and many goe clad in barks of trees. Some people are so tall, that they wyl as easily vault ouer *Oliphants*, as if they were horses. Many thinke it good neyther to kill anie lyuing thing, nor to eat anie flesh. Some eat only fish, & liue by y^e Sea. There are that make as it were a sacrifice of theyr Parents and kinsfolke, befoze they become bare with sicknes or age, and then make a feast wyth their flesh, which thing in that Countrey is not counted a wyckednesse, but a godlinesse.

There are also that in extremitie of sicknesse, or when diseases lynger vppon them, get themselves into some secrete corner farre from resozte, and there quietlie abyde for death.

The Aspagons

Gymnosophists

The Nation of the *Aspagones* haue goodly woods of greene Bay and Box, and as for bynes and all other trees, wherein is pleasure and beautie to delight, it hath most plentiful store of them. The Indians haue *Philosophers* whom they call *Gymnosophists*, who from the rising of the Sunne to the going down therof, behold the Globe of that burning Planet with fixed eyes, serching in that fierye circle for certayne secrete

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

secrete thinges, and standing all day long vppon the scalding sande, now on the one foote and now on the other. At the Hyll that is called Milo, dwell people that haue their fete turned backward, wyth eyght toes on eche foote.

Strange kynd of people.

Megasthenes sayth, that in diuers Mountaines in Inde, are Nations that haue hands like Dogs, armed wyth talants, clad in hydes, hauing no likelihoode of mans speeche, but vttring a noise of barking, wyth rough chappes. We reade in Ccesias, that certayne Women beare Childe but once, and that the Babes as soone as they be bozne, become by and by grayheaded: and that there is againe another nation which in theyr youth are hoare headed, and were black in their age, which endureth farre beyonde the race of our yeres. We reade also of a people called Monoscelans, The Monoscelans or one legged people. bozne there wyth one legge a pæce, of singuler swyftnesse: who when they will defende themselves from the heate, lay themselves downe vppon their backes, and shadow them with the largenesse of theyr feete. They that dwell at the fountaine of Ganges, neede no maner of victuals to feede vpon. They liue by the sent of stubfruite and Crabbes, and when they haue anie long iourney to goe, they carry the same with the for theyr baite, to refresh themselves with the smel of the And if it happen them to take any corrupt ayze, certain it is, that they die of it by & by. There is reported also to be a nation of women which beare Children at five yeres of age, but their life endureth not aboue 8. yeeres. There are y want heades, and haue their eyes in their shoulders. There are also wild menne, rough skinned, toothed like dogs, & that make a terrible gnarling. But among them that haue some moze care to liue accoꝝding to reason, many women are married to one man, and when the husband is deceased, each of them

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

them pleadeth befoze most graue Judges, concerning her deserts, & she that by the sentence of þe Judges is deemed to haue bene moze dutifull & seruicable then the rest, receiueth thys reward of her victoꝝy, that at her pleasure shee may leape into the fire where her Husbände is a burning, and offer herselfe as a sacrifice vpon hys herse. The rest lyue wyth infamie.

The hugenessse
of Serpents

The hugenessse of theyꝝ Serpents is so excessiue, that they swallow vp Harts, and other beasts of lyke bygnessse whole, yea and as great as the Indian Ocean is, they swym thzough it, and passe ouer into Ilands a great way distant from the firme lande to seeke feeding. And the selfe same thing is a good argument to pꝛoue theyꝝ hugenessse, that they haue force to passe ouer such a bredth of salt water, and to attaine to the places that they ayme at. There are many and wonderfull beasts, out of the which multitude I wyll pick some to treat of.

The Leucocrote.

The Leucocrote passeth all wyld Beastes in swiftnesse. It is of the bygnessse of an Ass, haunched like a Stagge, breasted and legged like a Lyon, headed like a Cammell, clouen clæd, mouthed vp to bothe the eares, and wyth one whole round bone insteede of teeth. Thus much as to his shape. In voyce hee counterfetteth the speech of man. There is an Eale, otherwyse like a horse, tailed like an Olyphant, of colour blacke, chapped like a Boze, armed with hornes aboue a cubit long, plyable to what vse soeuer he lyst to put them. For they are not stife, but are bowed as neede shall require in fighting: of which he putteth out the one when he fighteth, and rolleth vp the other, that if by any stripe the point of the one be blunted, the other may succæde sharpe in hys roome. He is compared to the Waterhorses, and to say þe truth, he delighteth in waters so.

The Eale.

The

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Bulls of Inde are of colour bright yellowe, exceeding wight of foote, with their hayze growing the contrarie way, and as much mouth as head. These also beare hoznes plyable to what purpose they list, so hard hyded, that nothing is able to enter, so vnmercifullie cruell, that being caught, they kill themselves for maddnesse.

The Bulls of
Inde

Among these breedeth also y Manticora, wyth three sette of teeth in his head checkquerwise one against another, faced like a man, gray eyed, sanguine coloured bodied like a Lyon, tayled like a Scorpion wyth a stinging pricke in the ende, with so shrill a voyce that it counterfetteth the tunes of pypes, and the harmony of Trumpets. He seeketh most greedilie after mans flesh. He is so swift of foote, and so nimble in leaping, that there is no space so long that may forslowe hym, nor anie thing so broade that can let him of hys way. There are also Oren with one hozne and three hozns, whole houned, and not clouen cleed. But the cruellest is the Vnicorne, a Monstar that belloweth horrible, bodied like a horse, footed like an Olyphant, tayled like a Swyne, and headed like a Stagge. His hozne sticketh out of the midds of hys forehead, of a wonderfull brightnesse about foure foote long, so sharp, that what soeuer he pussheth at, he striketh it through easily. He is neuer caught alieue: kylled he may be, but taken he cannot bee.

The Manticora,

Strange Oxen

The Vnicorne,

The waters also breede no lesse wonders. Ganges breedeth Ecles of fortie foote long, and Statins Sebosus saith, that the same Ryuer (among the chieffest miracles) swarmeth with wormes bothe in name and colour gray. These haue as it were armes not vnder fire cubits long a peece, so boystrous of strength, that with the hande thereof, they take holde of Olyphants that come thither to drinke, and hale them so rudelye,

Strange Ecles

C. i.

that

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

* Spowters

Popinieyes and
Parrets.

Of Figtrees

that they pull them vnder the water. The Indian Seas haue Fythes called *Thyzlpooles*, aboue the bygnesse of foure Acres of ground. There are also which they call * *Physeters*, which beeing huge beyonde the measure of great *Pyllars*, lift themselves aboue the sayleyards of *Shyppes*, and pufte out the water that they haue baled in at theyr venting pipes, in such wise that many times they synke the vessels wyth the rage of water, that they let fall vppon the *Harryners*. Only Inde breedeth the *Popiniey*, of colour græne, wyth a redde list about hys neck, whose byll is so hard, that when he is thzowne from high vpon a stone, he saueyth himselfe vppon his byll, vsing it as an extrao2dinary defence of hys infirmitie. And his heade is so stronge that if at any time he haue néede of stripes to put him in mind of hys lesson, (for he learneth to speake like a man) he must be knockt on the pate wyth a wand of yron. While he is a *Chicken*, and as yet vnder two yeeres old, he learneth the things that are taught him moze speedilie, and beareth them moze stedfastly in remembraunce. Aboue that age hee is somewhat moze slow of taking, forgetfull, and vnapt to be taught. The number of toes maketh the difference betwæene the nobler and the rascaller sozte. The better haue fife toes on a fote, the worse haue threë. Hys tongue is bzoad, and much bzoader then the tongues of other byrds: and that is the cause of his perfection in vttering words so distinctly. This nature of his made the Romaines to haue so great pleasure and delight in him, that the barbarous people made a merchandise of their *Popinieyes*. The trees of Inde grow vp in such an excessiue height, that they cannot shote an arrowe ouer them. The *Orychards* haue *Fig trees*, the bodies whereof are threëscoré paces about, and theyr boughes shadow two furlongs euerie way, the largenesse of theyr

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

their leaues is compared to the shielde of the Amazons, and the fruit is of verie singular sweetnes. The fenny grounds bring forth a kinde of such groenes, that betwene knot and knot they make boates of the to rowe in. Out of the rootes whereof, is pressed a swete iuyce, as pleasant as honny. There is an Iland of Inde called Tylos, which beareth Date trees, bringeth forth Olyues, and aboundeth in Wynes. It surmounteth all landes in this one wonder, that what tree soeuer groweth therein, is neuer without leaues.

Reedes.

The prerogative
of the Iland
Tylos.

There beginneth Mount Caucasus, which wyth his continuall ridge, peirceth through the most part of the worlde. The same hyll on his front that faceth the Sunne, beareth Pepper Trees: which men affyrme to be like the Juniper Tree, and to bring forth sundrie fruits. That fruite that commeth forth first, is like the agglets of Hales, and is called long Pepper. That which is vncorrupted, is called white Pepper. That which hath the skynne wrinckled and scorched wyth the heate, is called black Pepper. Lastly, that which falleth downe and is parched with the burning Sun, taketh his name of his colour. But that which is stripped of the Tree as it is, is called white Pepper. And as onely Inde yeldeth Pepper, so alonely yeldeth it Ebony: & yet not in all places but in a verie little part of the Countrey doth it yelde this kynd of woode.

Of Pepper and
of the Pepper-
tree,

Ebony,

The Tree for the most part is slender, and growing manie together, thin branched, swelling to the bignes of the stock, with a houn rinde, and very full of holes with open veines, insonuch that for all the uttermost barke, the very wood is scarce couered with a thynne rynde. All the woode of it is medicinable, & it is, almost of the same fashon & colour that is in the Beate Stone.

The Kinges of Inde haue theyr Scepters beereof,

Ce.ii.

and

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

and they make the Images of their Gods of none other wood then Ebonye. They report also that no noy some liquoꝝ can be contained in this kind of stufte, and that whatsoeuer is hurtfull, is disapointed by the touching heereof. And for this pleasure they make Cups of Ebonye, wherefoze it is no maruell though it be had in great pꝛice in foꝛraine Realmes, considering it is so much honoured in the place it comes from, and where it growes. The great Pompey brought Ebonye first out of Inde and shewed it in Rome, when he triumphed for vanquishing *Metbridates*. Inde yeeldeth also *Calamus odoratus*, a special remedy against græfes in the bowels. It giueth many other swæte Odours, acceptable for the pleasantnesse of their wonderfull flauoꝝ.

Calamus odoratus.

The Diamond and the fundry sorts and natures of them,

Of the Jewels of Inde, the chiefe preheminance is in the Diamond, as which driueth away franticknes, resisteth venims, and expulseth vaine feares from such as haue qualmes comming ouer their harts. Thys I thought was to bee spoken first, of those thinges that haue respect to pꝛofit. Now will I shewe howe many and what sorts of Diamonds there be, and what colour is best to be liked in eche of them. In a certayne kinde of Cry stall, there is founde this kinde of stufte: which groweth after the likenes of most thære water gently gathering sharpe at both endes to a sixcoꝛnered poynt, and it is neuer found aboue the bygnesse of a Filberd kernell. The next vnto this is founde in the excellentest golde, somewhat paler, and shyning moze toward the colour of siluer. The thyꝛd is found in the bey nes of Copper, drawing towarde the coloure of brasse: which is very effectuall in medicine, and is called Siderites. The fourth is gathered in yꝛō mines, of weightier substance then the rest, but not like them in vertue. For bothe this and that which is founde in
Copper

The Syderite

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

Copper may be broken, and for the most part they are peirced thzough with another Diamond. But those that we spake of first, can neyther bee broken wyth yron nor hurt with fire. Notwithstanding, if they bee steeped long in Goats blood, (so it be warme & freshe blæding from the beast,) at length (with the breaking of some Hammers, and stythes befoze) they yælde and shyuer in peeces: which sparks are greatly sought for of engrauers to drawe in any pzeious stone withall. Betwene the Diamonde and the Lodestone is a certaine pzimie dissention of nature, in so much as if they be layd nere together, the Diamonde will not suffer the Lodestone to drawe yzon vnto him: or if y Lodestone haue already drawne a pece of yzon to it, the Diamond snatcheth and pulleth away as hys bootye whatsoeuer the Lodestone hath taken hold of. Nozeo-uer, Inde bzingeth forth the Lychnite, the freshnes of whose light is furthered by the bzightnes of burning candles: and therfoze the Greeks haue called it Lychnits. There are of two sorts: for either it is of an orient purple colour, or els it is shadowed somewhat with a shære scarlett. If it bee pure, it admitteth an vnstayed clærenesse thzough all the inward parte of it. Also if it be heat wyth the Sunne beames, or catch warmth by chafing betwene ones fingers, it draweth harde to it eyther the husks of chaffe, or the shreds of paper, and it resisteth stoutly against engraving. And if at anie time it be engrauen, when a manne sealeth therewith, it holdeth part of the war still, as it were some liuelie thing shold byte it. The Indians do grind their Beryll in peeces sixe square, to the intent by reflexion of the coznors, to chære vp the dulnesse of hys weake colour. Of Beryll are sundry sorts. The excellentest doo with a certaine equall mixture of ruddines and deepe blew, ouer shadowed with a græne, resem-

The Lodestone

The Lychnite or Lampstone.

The Beryll

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

The Chrysoberyll, or goldberill
The Chrysoprase or goldenleeke
The bastarde Iacints,

ble the grace of the pure Sea. A degré beneath these are the Chrysoberyts, which hauing a fainter glosse, are shadowed about wpth a golden clowde. The Chrysoprases also (whose glosse is of golde and Lækgræne mixed together) are iudged to the kinde of Beryll as well as the other. The bastard Iacints, that is to say, those which in manner resemble the Iacints, are also allowed for Beryls. But as for those that are like Cryssall, and are stayned with little hayzes running in and out, (for that is the name of theyr fault) the skilfullest Lapidaries haue accounted for y meanest sorte. The Kinges of Inde loue to fashion this kind of Jewels into very long rols : & making holes thzough them they hang them at the byssles of their Olyphants in stedde of poytrels and trappers, or els at theyr eares, on both sides of theyr heads, sette in bosses of golde, to the intent to florish their withered colour with a moze fullsome brightnesse, by meanes of the mettall cunningly wzought about them, (which as a soyle) may cause them to gather a moze glystring light.

CAP. LXV.

Of the Ile Taprobane, and by what meanes it came first to knowledge : what manner of sayling is there : what is the custome of that Countrey in choosing theyr King, also of the shelfishes Margarits, and perles.

The first discoverers of the Ile of Taprobane now called Zeilan,



Until such time as the rashnes of man serching the Sea thzoughlye found the trueth of the matter, menne thought a great while, that the Ile of Taprobane had bene another world, and y very same which

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

which the Anticthones were belæued to inhabit. But the valiantnes of great *Alexander*, suffered not the ignozance of the common erroꝝ to continue any longer: but he spꝛed the renowne of his name euen into these vnknowne places. Foꝝ *Onesicritus* Admirall of the flecte of Macedonie serching out this land, bzought vnto our knowledge howe bigge it is, what it bzædeth and in what case it stood. It extendeth seauen thousand furlongs in length, and fve thousande in bzedth. It is deuided into two parts with a Riuer. Foꝝ part thereof is replenished with beastes and Olypyants, greater than Inde beareth, and the rest of it is possessed by men. It is abundantly stozed with moother Margarits or Perles and all pꝛecious stones. It is situate betwæne the Casse and the West. It beginneth at y EASTERNE Sea, and lyeth full befoze Inde. From the Parsians a nation of Inde it hath beene twenty dayes sayling thither. But sozasmuch as they went in boates of Keede and Shypps of Nyle, it is now abridged to seauen daies sayling of one of our Shypps. Betwæne them and Inde lyeth a shallow Sea, not aboue sixe fathom deepe, and yet in certaine Channels of such an excæding depth, that there was neuer Ancoꝝ yet that coulde come to the bottome thereof. There is no hæde to bee taken of the starres in sayling there. Foꝝ neither is Charles wayne sene there, neither do the seauen stars called * Vergilia at any time appeare there. They see the Moone aboue the earth, only from the 8. day to the 16. There shineth Canopos a bright star, & of very great largnes. They haue the sun rising on their right side, and y sun setting on their left. Wherefoze as there is nothing foꝝ men to obserue whereby they may saile to arrive at y appointed place: birds lead thẽ whose flight in making to y landward, they vse as a lodestar to direct their course. Ther is no sailing thither but 4. moneths in

Margarits or
moother perles

A shallow Sea,

* They bee also
called Pleiades
and Athlanrides,

Sayling by the
flight of birds

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

monethes in all the yere. Here is all that we knewe of Taprobane vntill the raigne of the Emperour *Claudianus*, at which time fortune opened a wyder gappe of knowledge. For one that late before was the servant of *Annius Placamus* (who then was customer of y^e red Sea) as he was sayling toward Arabie, was dzyuen by violence of the North wynde along the Coast of * Carmanie, and the fifteenth day arriued at this shoze and tooke harbzough in a Hauen called Hyppuros. There learning the language in sixe moneths, and being admitted to the Kinges spéeche, hee brought worde againe, what he had found. That is to say, howe the king wondzed at the mony that was taken with him, because the same being stamped with diuers faces, had neuerthelesse like weight. At the contemplation of which equalitie, when hee coueted more earnestlye the frændship of the people of Rome, he sent Ambassadors to vs, of whom the chiefe was Rachias, by whō all things were brought to our knowledge. Those men excelled all others in talenesse of personage, and making. They dye theyr hayze, they are gray eyed, grym of countenance, and haue a terrible rēre in speaking.

Such of them as are short lined, continue to the age of a hundred yeres: all others liue much longer, and farre beyonde the reache of mans frailtie. They sleepe not from before the day breake till the night be shutte in, for they euer ryse before day. They make theyr houses but a little height aboue the ground. Cozne holds alwayes at one stay. They knowe not what Wyne meane. They haue aboundaunce of Apples, and such other kind of fruites. They worshyp *Hercules* for theyr God. In choosing theyr King, nobilitie auaieth not, but the generall consent of the Country. For the people chooseth such a one, as is of approued good

* Now called
Rasigur

A description of
the personages
and manners of
the people of
Taprobae.

The choosing of
theyr king

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

good behanjour, and rooted in gentlenesse from hys cradle, and at that time an olde man. And this is chiefly requisite in him, that he haue no childzen. For hee that is a ffather, though his life be neuer so vertuous he is not admitted to the kingdome. And if perchance in the time of his raigne he beget a childe, hee is deposed. For aboue all thinges this is most straightly obserued, that the kingdome goe not by inheritance. Furthermore, although the King seeme to be neuer so good a Justicer, yet they will not let him haue the Law in his owne hande. And therefore hee admitteth forty Moderators, because he shall not sitt alone vpon matters of life and death. Yea and if the iudgment shall then also be misliked: appeale is made to y^e people, who appoint threescore and ten Judges, to whose determinatiō there is no remedy but they must nedes stand. The King is apparelled in rayment vnlike the common fashon, called Syrma, a robe wherewth we see *Liber Pater* was wont to be clad. If it happen that the King himselfe be taken tardie in any offence, and thereof conuicted, he is punished with death: howbe it, not so that any man layeth bandes vpon him. But by the common consent of the whole Realme, hee is vtterly forbidden the vse of all thinges: yea euen communication wyth any manne is denyed him after he is cast. They giue themselves to good nurture vniuersallie. Sometime they spende the time in hunting, and that of no rascall game, for they seeke onely for Tygers or Oliphants. Moreover they ransacke the Seas in fishing, for delight to catch the Sea Tortoyses: the hugenessse of whom is such, that the shell of one of them wyll make a house able to receiue a great houtholde of many persons wythout pestring. The greater part of this Ile is parched with heate, and endeth in waste wyldernesse.

The executing
of Iustice

The King is
subiect to the
Lawes,

Theyr pastymes

Monstrous Sea
Tortoyses

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

Of the Marga-
rite or Moother
perle,
Of Perles,

The Sea that beateth vpon the one side thereof, groweth so full of shrubs (and those of very gréene colour) that sometime the tops of the trées are brushed away with the sternes of shypes. From the toppes of their Mountaines they beholde the Sea coast of y^e Seres. They delight greatlie in golde : and to garnishe their Cups withall, they set them full of all kynde of Jewels. They helpe out Marble that is checkered, and gather great stoze of Moother perles, and those of the greatest sort. They be shellfishes in whome this kinde of stones is sought, which at a certaine time of the yéere when desire of conception pricketh them forward, doe thirst after the deawe as after their milke: for desire whereof they gape , and when the Moone sheddeth most aboundance of moisture, they draw the desired humour by a certaine sucking, whereby they conceive and are great with yong , and according to the qualitie of the thing they haue glutted in, such is the disposition of the perles that they bréede. For if it bee pure that they haue taken in , their little rounde stones are white: if it were troubled, either they haue a faint pale colour, or els are stained with a red. Thus haue they their séede rather of the ayre then of y^e Sea. Finally, as often as they receiue in the morning dew the pearle becommeth cléerer : and when they suck in the euening dew, they become dimmer, and the more they haue haled in, so much the stone groweth greater. If it chaunce to lighten vpon the suddaine, they shutte for feare, and closing fast for suddaine fearefulness, they take in that which they lose againe ere it be ripe : for then they haue very small stones , or els none at all. And the shellfishes themselves haue a kinde of vnderstanding, for they are afraide to haue their issue stayned : insomuch as when the day is at y^e hottest, because their stones shoulde not bee dimmed with the heate, they

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

they ducke vnder the water, and diue into the dépes to saue them from the beate. Neuerthelesse, age foze-standeth this foresight of theirs. For the whitnes decayeth by age, and as the shellfishes were greater, the perles were more yellowe. While the perle is in the water it is soft, and as soone as it is taken out of the shell it becommeth harde. There are neuer founde aboue one in a shell, and therefore the Latins call them *Vnions*. They say they be neuer found aboue halfe an inche big. The shellfishes are afraide to be layde for by the *Fishers*: and thercon it comes to passe, that they hide themselves for the most part, eyther among the Rocks or els among the Dogfishes. They swymme in scoles. Some one is Captaine of the whole scole. If he be taken, euen those that escaped returne into the nett againe. Inde yeldeth perles, and so doth the Seacoast of Brytaine, as *Iulius Caesar* (by the inscription y was witten vpon it) witnesseth, that the brestplate which he dedicated to his mother *Venus* in her Temple, was made of British perles. It is a thing comonly knowne that *Lollia Paulina*, the wyfe of the Emperour *Caius*, had a gowne of perles valued then at foure hundred thousande Sestercius: through couetousnes in getting whereof, her father *Marcus Lollius* for spoyling the Kinges of the East, offended *Caius Caesar* the sonne of *Augustus*, and was put out of the Princes fauor, for sorow whereof he poysoned himselfe. This is also registred by the diligence of olde men, that perles were first brought to Rome in the time of *Sylla*.

Vnions

Perles

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXVI.

The Iournall of Inde.

Rom the Ilande

* In stedde of
Ausea it shoulde
be Taprobane



* Ausea there is a directe
cut to the firme land. Ther-
fore from the Iland Tapro-
bane let vs retorne back to
Inde: for the thinges of In-
de are worth the seing. But
if I shoulde make tariance
about the Citties & nations

Arachosia

* Fisheaters

The Iland of
the Sunne

* Rasigut

of Inde, I should passe the bounds of my pzeppurposed
abridgment. Next vnto the Ryuer Indus, they had a
Cittie named Capissa, which Cyrus rased. Arachosia
standing vppon the Ryuer Arachota was builded by
Semyramis. Alexander the great builded the Towne
of Cadrusia by Mount Caucasus, wheras also is Alex-
andria which is thirty furlongs wyde. There are ma-
nie other also, but these are of the most renowned.
After the Indians the * Ichthyophags possesse the Hill
Countrys: whom great Alexander subduing, forbade
them to eate fish, for they liued thereby befoze. Be-
yond these are the deserts of Carmania, then Persia,
and so a iourney by Sea, wherein is the Iland of the
Sunne which is alwayes red, and not able to be come
vnto by any liuing creature: for it killeth all lyuing
things that are brought into it. As men retorne out
of Inde, the first sight that they haue of Charlsis waine
is at Hytanis a Ryuer of Carmania. They say that the
dwelling of Achæmenides was in this Coast. Be-
twene the Promontorie of Carmania and Arabie, is
fifty

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

fifty miles. Then are there three Isles: about which there come forth salt water Snakes of twenty cubits long. Here it is to be declared, howe the way lyeth from Alexandria in Egypt vnto Inde.

The way from
Alexandria in
Egypt vnto Inde

Fyrst yee must goe by water vpp the Nyle wyth a Northeast wynde vnto Copton. Then by lande vnto Hydreum. From thence passing over certaine mansions, ye come to Berenice wheras is a Hauē of the red Sea. After that, ye must arrive at a Hauē of Arabic called Ocelis. The next arriuall vnto that is Muzirū, a Parte Towne of Inde, diffamed for Sea Rovers. Afterward by diuers Hauens yee come to Cottonare, to which Towne they conuey they pepper in boates made of one whole Trunke. Those that goe to Inde take water eyther befoze the beginning of the dogge dayes, or immediatly after the beginning of them, in the mids of Summer. And when they come backe againe they saile in December. The speediest wynd out of Inde warde is the Northeast. But when they come to the Red sea, then must eyther a Southeast or a full South winde serue. The largenesse of Inde is reported to be seauen thousand and fifty myles. The space of Carmania is a hundred myles, a part wherof is not wythout Wyndes. Moreover, they haue a kind of men that liue by nothing els but by the flesh of Tortoyles, rugged and hayzie all sauing the face, which aloneli bath a thynne skinne, and they be clad in skynnes of fishes. They are named * Chelonophages.

Tortoyseaters

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXVII.

*Of the Gulfe of Persia, and the Gulfe of Arabie,
and of the Azanian Sea.*



The Gulfe of
Persia,

The Gulfe of
Arabie

Persia,

Susa,

The vncertainie
of measuring
in Persia,

He red sea brea-

keth into these Coasts, and
is deuided into two Gulfs.
Whereof, that which is to-
ward the East, is called the
Gulfe of Persia, because the
Persians inhabit that coast.
It is in compasse sixe thou-
sande and twenty myles a-

bout. The other Gulfe oueragainst which lyeth Ara-
bie) is called the Arabick Gulfe, and the Ocean that
floweth in there, is called the Azanian Sea. Vppon
Carmania ioyneeth Persia, which beginneth at the I-
lande Aphrodisia, welthy of sondry sortes of ryches,
translated sometime into þ name of Parthians, stretch-
ing fiftie myles along the sea coast, where it faceth the
West. The noblest Towne of that Realme is Susa,
in which is the temple of *Susia Diana*. A hundred and
foue and thirty myles from Susa, is the towne Baby-
lace, all the inhabiteurs whereof (for the hatred they
beare to golde,) doe bye vp this kynde of metall, and
delue it deepe in the ground, to the intent they shoulde
not be defiled with the vse thereof, and so worke vn-
righteously for couetousnesse sake. Hereabouts is
most vncertaine measuring of grounds, and not wyth-
out cause, inasmuch as some nations about Persia meet
theyr lands by Schænes, some by Parasanges, and o-
thersome

Iulius Solinus Polyhiflor.

ther some after an vnknowne manner, so that they vnertaine order in meeting, maketh that a man cannot tell what measure to trust vnto.

CAP. LXVIII.

Of Parthia, and of King Cyrus tombe.



Parthia is so large

a Country, that on y^e south side it encloseth the red sea, and on the North side the Hyrcanian Sea. In it are eightene Kingdoms which are deuided into two parts. Eleuen of them which are called the vpper kingdoms,

beginne at the borders of Armenie, and passe along the Caspian sea coast, to the land of the Scythians, with whom they liue like good peaceable neighbors. The other seauen nether kingdoms (for so they terme the) haue on the East the Aries and Arians, on the South Carmania, on the West the Medes, and on the North the Hyrcanians. And Media it selfe, running overthwart on the west side, encloseth both the kingdoms of Parthia. On the North it is bounded with Armenia, on the East it beholdeth the Caspians, on y^e South Persis, and from thence this Coast passeth south to a Castle which the Wysemen call Passargada, and here is the Tombe of King Cyrus.

Media,

¶ f. liii.

CAP.

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

CAP. LXIX.

*Of Babylon, of the Athlantish Ocean, of the I-
lands of the Gorgons, and of the
fortunate Iles.*

Babylon,



Ctesiphon

He heade of the Countrey Chaldea is Babylon, builded by Semyramis, so renowned that for the noblenesse thereof, both the Assyrians and Mesopotamians yelded into the name of Babilon. The Citie is in compasse thre&scor myles, enuironed wth walles two hundred foote hygh and fiftie foote broade, every foote being longer then the foote which we measure wth, by the bredth of thre& of our longest fingers. The Ryuer Euphrates runneth thzough it. There is the Temple of Belus Jupiter whom euen the religion it selfe that beleueth there is a God, reporteth to haue bene the founder of that heauenly discipline. In spyght of thys Citty, the Parthyans builded Ctesiphon. But nowe it is time to retyze to the Coasts of the Ocean, and to call backe my penne into Aethyop. For as wee haue alreadye tolde howe the Athlantish Sea taketh his beginning at the west and at Spayne: so it is also conuenient to be declared, from whence hee beginneth first to beare the name of Atlas in these partes of the wzlde also. The Azanian Sea holdeth on vnto the Coaste of Aethyop. The Aethiopian Sea continueth from thence to

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

to the Promontorie Mossylicum, and from thence forth it taketh againe the name of the Achlantishe Ocean. Therefore, whereas many haue helde opinion, that all that part is not possible to bee sayled by reason of the exceeding heate: *Iuba* anoucheth the contrarpye. And for assured proufe that the matter is so indeede, hee maketh a rehearsall of the Nations & Ilandes by the way: giuing vs to vnderstande, that all that Sea is saylable from Inde vnto the Straights of Marrock: so as it be when the wynde lyeth Southwest & by west, the blast whereof is able to dzyue anie Panie by Arabie, Egypt, and Mauritanie, so they direct theyr course from that Promontory of Inde which some call Lep-ten acran, and othersome name Drepanum. Moreover, he added the places of harbrough and the distance of them one from another. For from the promontorie of Inde to the Ilande Malachus, they affyrme to bee fiftene hundred myles. From Malachus to Scæneon two hundred twenty five miles. From thence to the Ilande Sadanus a hundred and fiftie myles: and so is made to the open Sea, eyght hundred threescore and fiftene myles.

The navigation
from Inde to
Spayne

The same *Iuba* so striveth against the opinion of manie which saie that most parte of this Coast is uninhabitable of mankind by reason of the heate of the Sunne, that he affyrmeth the Merchantmen to bee troubled in their passage out of the Isles of Arabie, which the Arabians called Ascitæ possesse, who haue that name of their dwings. For they ioyne borders together, and couer them ouer with Leather, and sayling forth in this kinde of Shyppe, assaile the passengers with venomous Darts.

For Askos in
Greeke signifi-
eth a bottle or
a Tubbe.

And hee affyrmeth also that the scorched Countries of Aethiop are inhabited by the nations of the Ichthyophages and Troglodites, of whom the Troglodites are

The Troglodites

Iulius Solinus Polyhistor.

so swift a foote, that they ouertake the wilde Beastes whom they chace. The Ichthyophags are able to swim in the salt water as well as the verry Beastes of the Sea.

The Gorgon
Iles.
* The western
horne.

In serching the Athlantic Sea euen to the west hee maketh mention of the Iles of the Gorgons also. The Gorgon Iles (as we vnderstand) are ouer against the Promontorie which wee call * Hesperionkeras. These are inhabited by the Monstars called Gorgons: and surely a monstrous nation possesseth them yet. They are distant from the maine land two dayes sayling. *Xenophon Lampfacenus* hath reported that *Hanno* King of the Afers waisted ouer into them, and founde women there as swyft as byrds, and that of all the number that were scene, but two could bee taken, which were so rough and rugged of bodye, that for a remembraunce of the strange sight, hee hung vp theyr two skynnes for a wonder among other gyfts in the Temple of *Iuno*, which continued there vnto the destruction of Carthage.

The Canaries

Beyond the Gorgons are the Iles of the Hesperides, which (as *Sebosus* asseymeth) are withdrawn fortye dayes sayling into the innermost hart of the Sea. They report that the fortunate Iles lye against the left side of Mauritanie, which *Iuba* sayth are situate vnder the South, but next vnto the West. By reason of the names of these, I suppose a great wonder is looked for: but the matter is not equall to the fame of the worde.

In the first of them which is called Ombrion, neither is nor hath bene anye houses. The toppes of the Hyls are watry with Poles. Reedes growe vp to the bygnes of Trees. Those of them that be blacke, when they be pressed yelde a most bitter liquoz, but those that bee white, yeld a iuyce good to make drinke of.

They

Julius Solinus Polyhistor.

They say that another of those Isles is named Iunoma, wherein are a few cotages ilfauozedly pyked at the toppes. The third is nere vnto this and of y same name, but all is bare and naked. The fourth is called * Capraria, which swarmeth beyond al measure with * Goateland monstrous great Lucerts.

Next followeth * Niuaria, where the ayze is thick and clowdie, and therefore euer snowing. And lastlie * Canaria replenished with Dogs of exceeding hugenesse, whereof two were presented to King Iuba. In that Ile remain some foundations of buildings. Ther is great plenty of byrds, fieldes full of fruitfull Trees, places bearing Dates, great store of Pyneapples, a boundance of Honney, and Ryuers swarming wyth Fyshes called Silures. Also it is sayde that the wauing Sea casteth vppon monstrous beastes vppon the land, which lying styll there and rotting, infect all thinges wyth an horrible stinche, and therefore the qualitie of those Ilands agreë not altogether to their name.

* Snowland,
* Dogland
Much like a
Sturgion

FINIS.

